







Private property of


John W. Hunsdale

Fuller Rock

Geo A Gaccapther

1872





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Duke University Libraries

752
2012
#41
C12

General Orders

from

Adjut. & Insp. Genl. George

Richmond, Va

Current Series

1811



Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,

RICHMOND, January 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 1. }

I. The following Act of Congress, with Regulations of the Secretary of War thereupon, are published for the information of the Army :

No. 306.—An ACT providing for the granting of Bounty and Furloughs to Privates and Non-commissioned Officers in the Provisional Army.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That* a bounty of fifty dollars be and the same is hereby granted to all Privates, Musicians and Non-commissioned Officers in the Provisional Army, who shall serve continuously for three years, or for the war—to be paid at the following times, to wit: To all now in the service for 12 months, to be paid at the time of volunteering or enlisting for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service. To all now in the service for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the expiration of their first year's service. To all who may hereafter volunteer or enlist for three years, or for the war, to be paid at the time of entry into service.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* furloughs, not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all twelve-months men now in service, who shall, prior to the expiration of their present term of service, volunteer or enlist for the next two ensuing years subsequent to the expiration of their present term of service, or for three years, or the war. Said furloughs to be issued at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest—the length of each furlough being regulated with reference to the distance of each volunteer from his home: *Provided, That* in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value, in money, of the transportation herein above

granted, shall be paid to each Private, Musician or Non-commissioned Officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough itself would otherwise be granted.

SEC. 3. This act shall apply to all troops who have volunteered or enlisted for a term of twelve months or more, in the service of any state, who are now in the service of the said state, and who may hereafter volunteer or enlist in the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of the present act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all troops re-volunteering or re-enlisting shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, have the power to reorganize themselves into companies and elect their company officers; and said companies shall have the power to organize themselves into battalions or regiments, and elect their field officers: and after the first election, all vacancies shall be filled by promotion from the company, battalion or regiment in which such vacancies may occur: *Provided*, That whenever a vacancy shall occur, whether by promotion or otherwise, in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall always be filled by election: *And provided further*, That in the case of troops which have been regularly enlisted into the service of any particular state prior to the formation of the Confederacy, and which have by such state been turned over to the confederate government, the officers shall not be elected, but appointed and promoted in the same manner and by the same authority as they have heretofore been appointed and promoted.

APPROVED, Dec. 11, 1861.

II. Captains or Commanding Officers of twelve-months men will, under direction of Regimental and Battalion Commanders, make out duplicate muster rolls of their Companies, noting opposite the name of each man desiring to renew his enlistment for two years from the expiration of his present term of service,

the following remark—"Enlistment extended for two years—bounty due, \$50"—inserting the date of the remark.

As soon as the intention of each man is thus ascertained, report will be made to the Commanding Officer of the army in which the troops are serving. The Commanding Officer will thereupon cause his Inspector Generals or other officers assigned for that purpose, to verify the rolls, and muster into service, for said additional term, all that are fitted for service. One of the rolls, thus verified, and certified by the inspecting officers, will be sent to the Adjutant and Inspector General. The other will be given to the company commander, from which to make out further muster rolls.

III. Whenever the number of men in a company who re-enlist, shall suffice to form a new company, according to the number required by law, the men thus re-enlisted shall have the right immediately to reorganize themselves into a company, and elect their Company Officers—remaining attached to the regiment or battalion to which they belong, until the expiration of the twelve months of the original enlistment.

IV. If the number of men re-enlisted in any company be insufficient to form a new company, their original organization will be preserved until within twenty days of the expiration of their term; at which date, all the twelve-months men who have re-enlisted, will proceed to organize themselves afresh into new companies, and elect their Company Officers.

V. Whenever all the companies now forming a battalion or regiment, shall have reorganized themselves into new companies, they shall have the right of reorganizing themselves at once into a new battalion or regiment, as the case may be, electing their Field Officers, as allowed by law. But if any one company of any battalion or regiment declines to reorganize itself, the present organization will remain until within twenty days of the expiration of the present term; at which

time, all re-enlisted companies will proceed immediately to organize themselves into new regiments, and elect their Field Officers, as provided by law.

VI. All re-enlisted companies which may fail, within the last twenty days of their present term, to reorganize themselves into regiments or battalions, will be considered as independent companies re-enlisted for the war, and will be organized into battalions or regiments by the President, and their Field Officers appointed by him in the same manner as is provided by law for all other independent companies.

VII. The furlough allowed by law, and directed to be regulated according to the distance of each volunteer from his home, is established as follows, viz: To each volunteer there will be allowed a furlough of full thirty days at home, to which will be added by the Commanding Officer of the army a number of days estimated to be sufficient to allow the volunteer to travel home and back. But in no case will the furlough exceed sixty days, even for those most distant from their homes.

VIII. Commanding Officers are directed to commence as soon as possible granting the furloughs allowed as above, in such numbers as may be deemed compatible with the safety of their commands, giving preference, as far as practicable, to the men in the order of their re-enlistment.

IX. The bounty of fifty dollars will be paid to each man when he receives his furlough, at which time his transportation also will be furnished.

X. Each man entitled to furlough may receive instead thereof the commutation value of his transportation, in addition to the bounty of fifty dollars provided by law.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adj. & Insp. General.

Note.

The commutation of the soldiers transport is to be estimated by ascertaining, as accurately as possible, the actual cost of his transportation to the place of enlistment or enrollment and back.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

I. The following Act of Congress and Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of the Army:

An Act for the Recruiting Service of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

"SECT. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to adopt measures for recruiting and enlisting men for companies for service in the war, or three years, which by the casualties of the service, have been reduced by death and discharges.

"SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be and he is hereby authorized to detail the company commissioned officers for the above duty, in such numbers and at such times as in his opinion will best comport with the public service. The officers thus appointed to enlist and recruit for their respective companies." [Approved December 19, 1861.]

II. Commanding Officers of all war regiments, battalions, squadrons and independent companies will detail for recruiting service, subject to approval of the Commanding Officer of the Army with which they are serving, a subaltern and one non-commissioned officer or private from each war company below the minimum organization, with instructions to proceed to the neighborhood where his company was raised, and there enlist recruits to raise the company to the maximum organization.

III. Officers detailed for Recruiting Service will make requisitions on the Adjutant and Inspector General for recruiting funds, reporting the station to which they have been ordered, the Company and Regiment for which they have been directed to recruit, and the post-town, county and state to which letters for them should be addressed. A similar report should also be made to the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, in order that the required instructions may issue to the proper officers of these departments to fill the requisitions necessary for such recruiting purposes.

IV. As soon as possible after the enlistment of a recruit, he shall be inspected by a commissioned surgeon or assistant surgeon of the Confederate States, and if unfit for service, shall be rejected. In all cases this inspection shall take place before the recruit leaves the state in which he is enlisted. h-
w-
y.
ti

V. A commutation for rations, at the rate of twenty-five cents per ration, shall be allowed to each recruit from the date of his enlistment until he is supplied regularly with subsistence by an officer of the Commissary Department. y-
L
tr

VI. No clothing nor commutation for clothing will be allowed a recruit until after inspection. As soon as possible after inspection and muster, the recruit will be supplied with clothing, or commutation therefor, by the nearest Quartermaster, in accordance with Regulations. -
u-

VII. The time allowed for recruiting will in no case extend beyond thirty days; at the expiration whereof the recruiting party, with the enlisted men, will proceed to join their company.

VIII. Officers in charge of recruiting parties will keep a strict account of the disbursements made by them of moneys placed in their hands for the recruiting service, taking duplicate receipts for every item of expenditure; one set of these receipts will be retained by the officer for his security; the other set, with an account current, will, at the expiration of the recruiting term, be transmitted to the Adjutant and Inspector General, for final settlement at the treasury. These vouchers and accounts current, addressed to the Adjutant and Inspector General, will be marked on the upper right hand corner of the envelope which covers them, "*Recruiting Service.*" -
L

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General

-
is
-
-
-
-

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, January 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 4. }

The following Regulation is published for the information of all concerned:

Forage Cap for the Army of the Confederate States.

Pattern—Of the form known as the French *kepi*; to be made of cloth.
For General Officers, and Officers of the General Staff and Engineers—
Dark blue band, sides and crown.

For the Artillery—Dark blue band; sides and crown red.

For the Infantry—Dark blue band; sides and crown light blue.

For the Cavalry—Dark blue band; sides and crown yellow.

Marks to distinguish Rank.

Four gold braids for General Officers; three for Field Officers; two for Captains, and one for Lieutenants, to extend from the band on the front, back and both sides to the top of the cap—and the centre of the crown to be embroidered with the same number of braids.

For enlisted men—The cap will be of the same pattern; the band to be dark blue, and, as in the case of officers, the several arms of service will be designated by the color of the sides and crown—Red for Artillery; light blue for Infantry, and yellow for Cavalry. The number of the Regiment will be worn in front, in yellow metal.

In hot weather, a white duck, or linen cover, known as a havelock, will be worn—the apron to fall behind, so as to protect the ears and neck from the rays of the sun. In winter, in bad weather, an oil skin cover will be worn, with an apron to fall over the coat collar.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Staunton, Va., by virtue of General Orders, No. 24, of January 24, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, whereof Lt. Col. *G. W. Carr*, 57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried, Capt. *W. B. Bruce*, of Company K, 20th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, on the following charge and specification:

Charge: Disobedience of Orders.

Specification: That he Captain *W. B. Bruce*, of Company K, 20th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, did fail to have a guard placed at the government stables, after having been twice ordered by Lt. Col. *M. G. Harman*, the Commanding Officer of the post, to do so. This at or near Staunton, Va., on or about the 17th of December 1861.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The Court find the accused, Captain *Wm. B. Bruce*, Co. K, 20th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, guilty of the specification, and guilty of the charge; and do therefore sentence him, the said Captain *Wm. B. Bruce*, to be reprimanded in orders by the Secretary of War.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President, are by him approved.

The Court have accompanied their sentence with the remark, that they are "thus lenient * * * because it appears from the evidence that Capt. *Bruce* had not for duty men sufficient in number to furnish the sentinels required, with the usual tours, in addition to those already on guard. That he stated this fact, and asked, and was expecting further information." The Court thus appear to have availed themselves of the only excuse that can be found for the serious and reprehensible neglect of Captain *Bruce*, resulting, as it has, not only in great loss of public pro-

perty, but in the open exhibition of carelessness and inattention to duty, which deserves and receives as its lightest punishment, the emphatic rebuke of the Department.

III. The General Court Martial, of which Lt. Col. *G. W. Carr*, 57th Regiment Virginia Volunteers, is President, is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, February 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 8. }

I. The following Act of Congress, with Regulations of the Secretary of War thereupon, are published for the information of the Army:

An Act to authorize and provide for the Organization of the Maryland Line.

"SECT. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all native or adopted citizens of the State of Maryland, who have heretofore volunteered, are now in, or may hereafter volunteer in the service of the Confederate States, may, at their option, be organized and enrolled into companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, and, with the first Maryland regiment, and several companies now in service, into one or more brigades, to be known as the Maryland Line; said organization to be in accordance with existing laws.*" [Approved February 15, 1862.]

II. In accordance with the requirements of the above act, all Marylanders now in service in the military organizations, other than that of the First Maryland Regiment, will, upon application (proper evidence, setting forth the fact that they are native or adopted Marylanders, being furnished), be transferred to the first Maryland Regiment; or where the numbers are sufficient, may be organized into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, which, with the First Maryland Regiment, will be formed into brigades, to be known as the Maryland Line.

III. Col. George H. Stewart, now commanding the First Maryland Regiment, is assigned to this duty of organization, re-enlisting for his own regiment, and reorganizing from the material obtained by enlistments and transfers, in accordance with the foregoing law—having command of the whole.

By order of the Secretary of War.

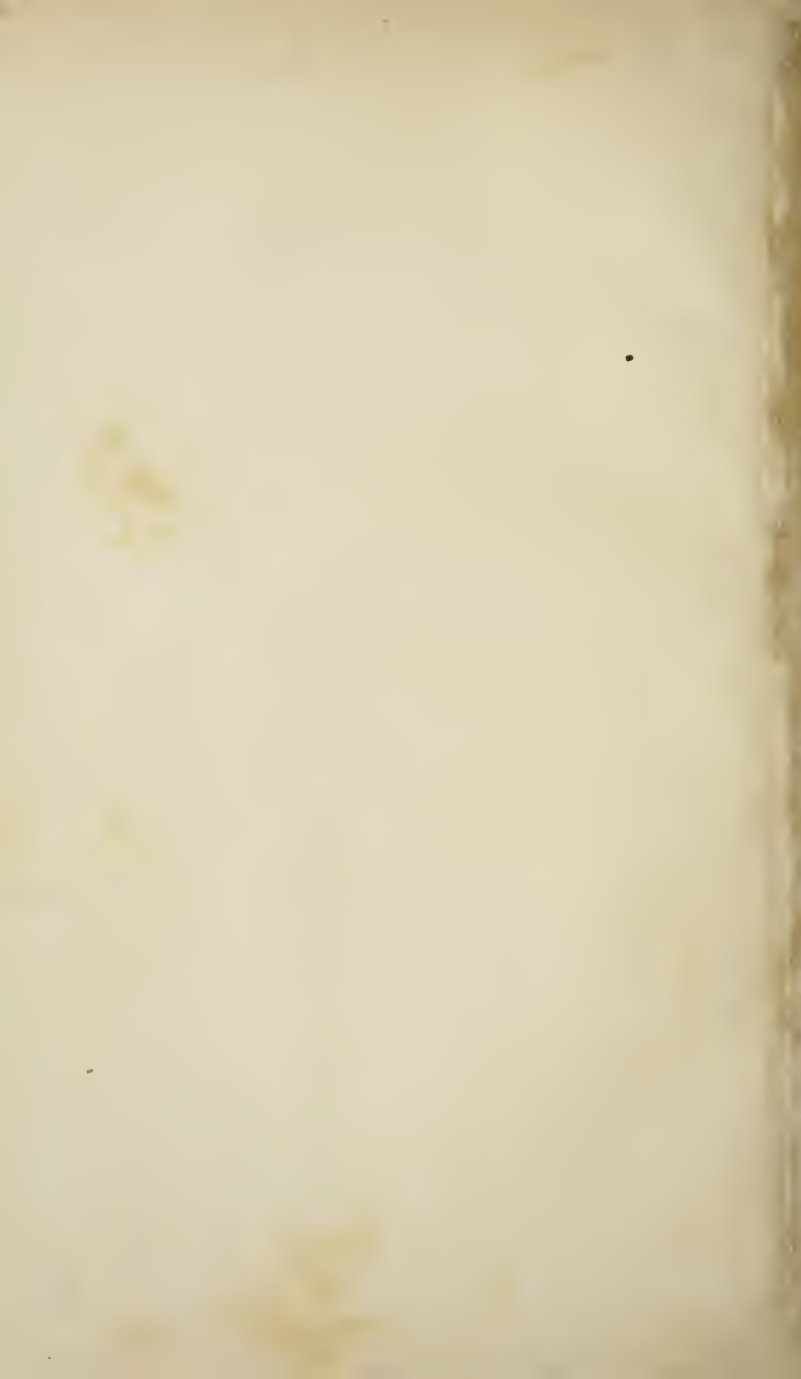
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

The city of Boston, situated on a small island in the harbor of Massachusetts, was founded in 1630 by a group of Puritan settlers. The city grew rapidly, becoming one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New England colonies. In 1773, the city was the site of the Boston Tea Party, a protest against British taxation. The city was then the center of the American Revolution, and it was here that the Declaration of Independence was signed. After the war, the city continued to grow, becoming a major center of commerce and industry. In 1800, the city was the largest in the United States.

The city of Boston has a rich history, and it is one of the most important cities in the United States. It is a city of many firsts, and it is a city that has played a major role in the history of the United States. The city is a city of many firsts, and it is a city that has played a major role in the history of the United States.





WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 9. }

I. The following Proclamation of the President is published for the information of all concerned:

"PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, in cities threatened with invasion:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that Martial Law is hereby extended over the City of Richmond, and the adjoining and surrounding country, to the distance of ten miles—and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that of the Mayor of the city), and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, within the said city and surrounding country, to the distance aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have herewith signed my name, and set my seal at the city of Richmond, on this first day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty two.

[Seal.]

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

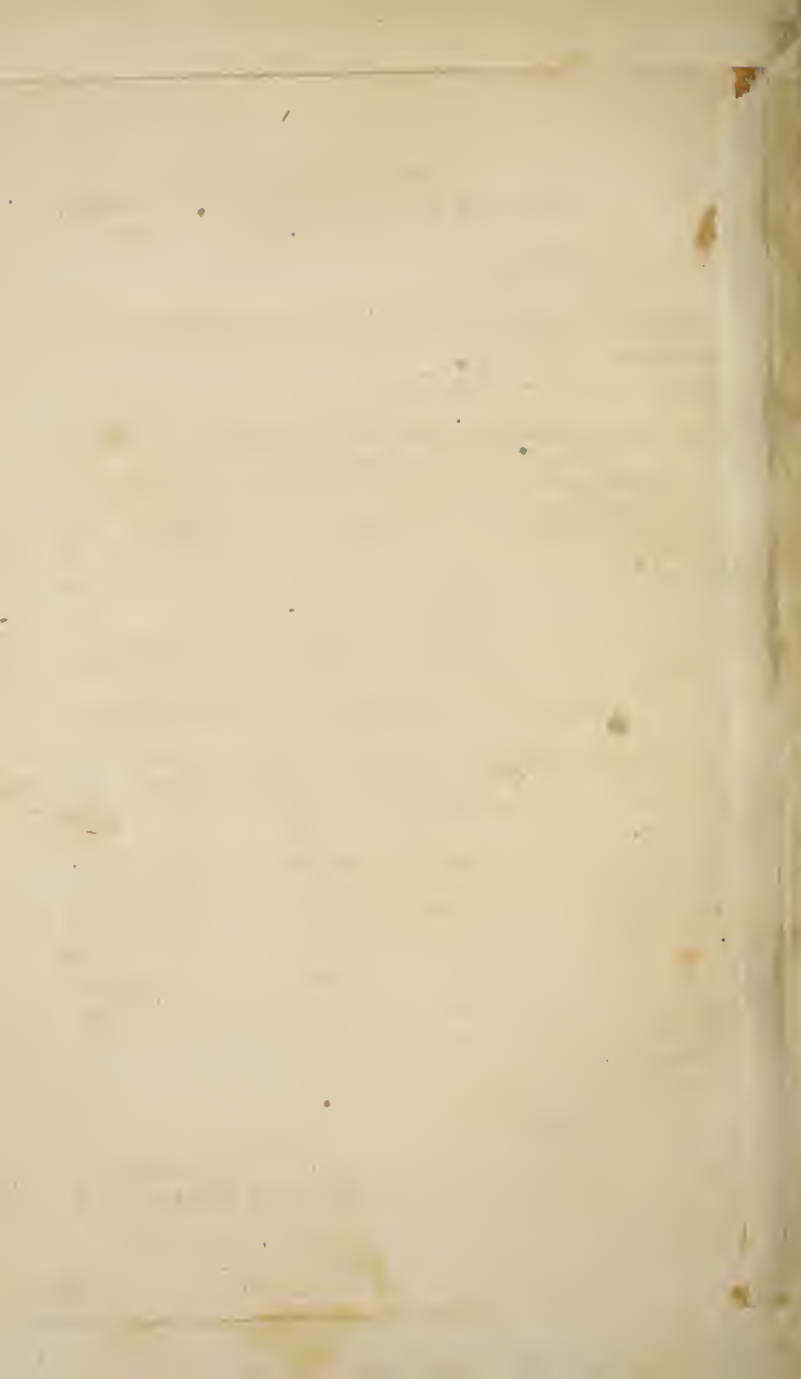
II. *Brig. Gen. J. H. Winder*, commanding the Department of Henrico, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing Proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition, will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th article of war.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Richmond, March 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 11. }

I. The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned :

“PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in cities threatened with invasion :

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that Martial Law is hereby extended over the City of Petersburg and the adjoining and surrounding country, to the distance of ten miles, and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that of the Mayor of the city, and that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus within the said city and surrounding country, to the distance aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and set my seal on this eighth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[Seal.]

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.”

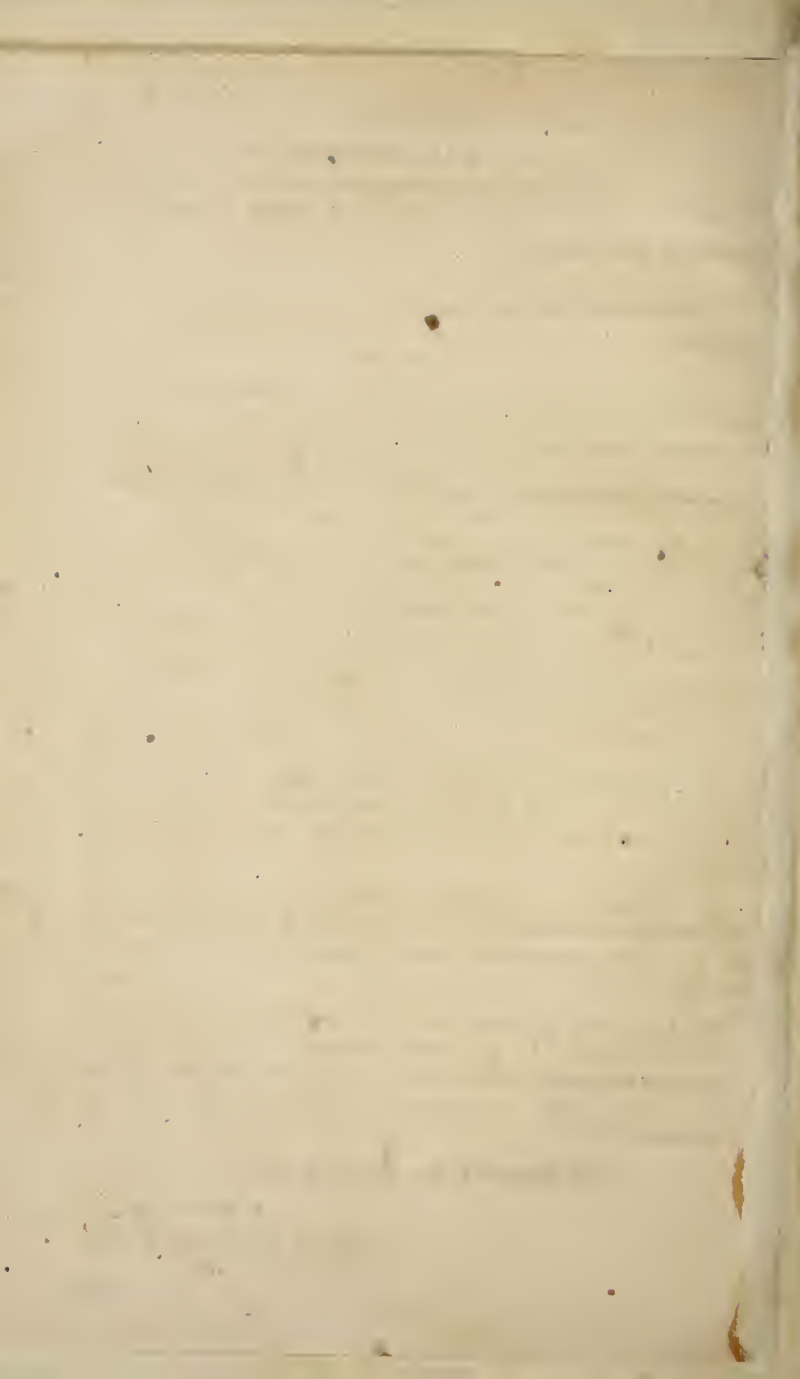
II. *William Pannill* is appointed Provost Marshal, and is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders :

III. All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

IV. All persons infringing the above prohibition, will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th article of war.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 12. }

The following Order is published for the instruction and guidance of Officers of the Army :

I. All officers receiving provisions from Officers of the Commissary Department, will state, on the back of the return, the amount of each article of provisions actually received on that return; and Commissaries will make out their "*Abstracts of Issues*," in accordance with such receipts.

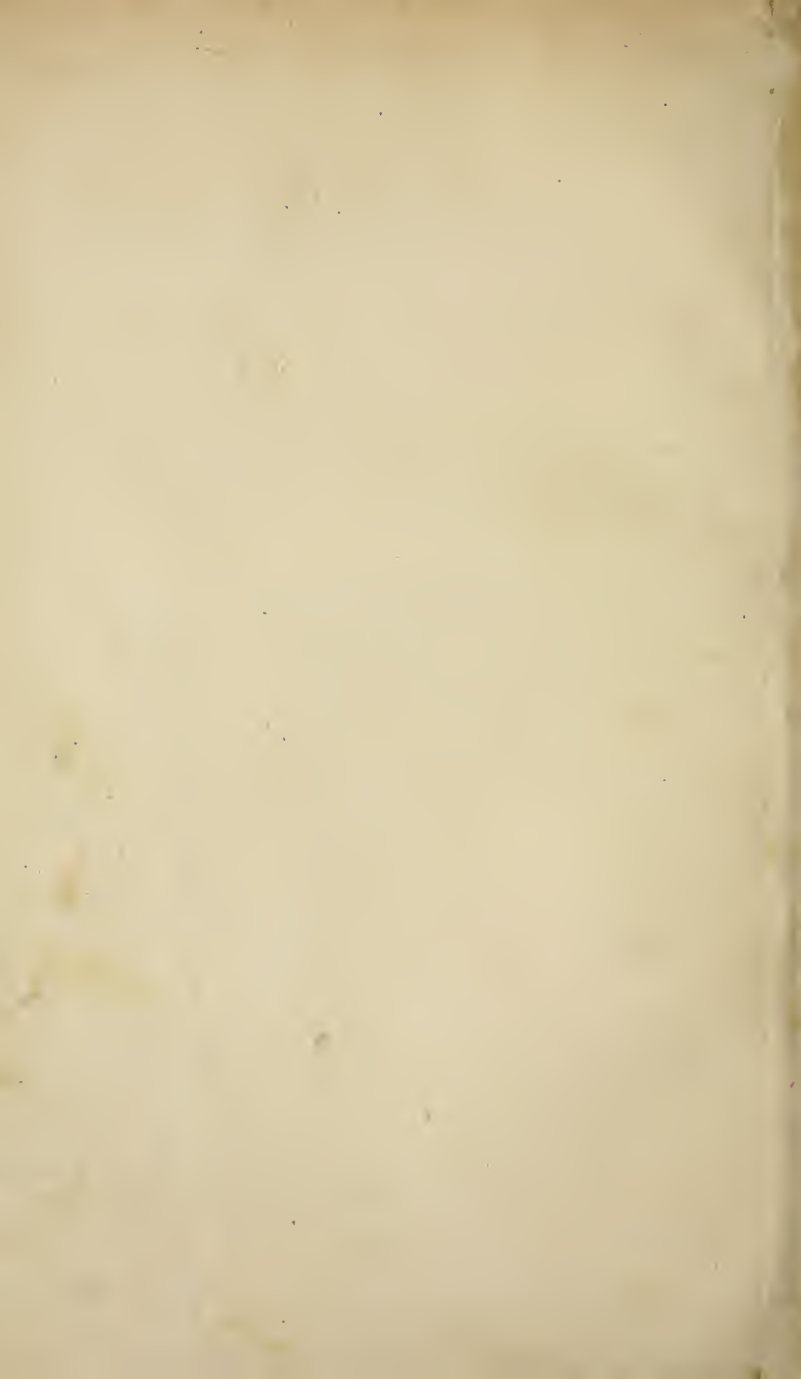
II. Commanding Officers, whose duty it may be to examine the Abstracts of Issues of the Commissaries of their command, will reject all "Returns" for issues (made after the promulgation of this order to their respective commands), which do not show the amounts actually issued by the statement of the receiving officer to that effect, certifying that the Abstracts are in accordance with the Issues actually made.

III. All Disbursing Officers will comply strictly with the requirements of the Regulations of their Departments, calling for the rendition of their monthly returns five days after the expiration of each month; and of quarter-yearly accounts, twenty days after the expiration of each quarter; and where failing within three months after the expiration of the quarter to make the proper returns, officers so failing shall then be dropped from the Rolls of the Army. The onus of explaining such default to the satisfaction of the President, with the view to restoration, shall in all cases rest entirely upon the party who may be so dropped.

IV. Commissaries and Acting Commissaries of Subsistence of Regiments and Battalions will, whenever possible, draw provisions on Returns according to Forms No. 13 and 14 of the Subsistence Regulations. Commissaries who draw stores in bulk, can alone make sales to officers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 15. }

I, The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

"PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that Martial Law is hereby extended over the counties of Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, Gloucester and Matthews; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the counties aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal this fourteenth day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.]

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

II. *Major General Magruder*, commanding the Army of the Peninsula, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

III. All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

IV. All persons infringing the above prohibition, will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a Court Martial: provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a Regimental Court Martial, as directed by the 67th Article of War.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

The following Orders are published for the direction and guidance of all concerned :

I. Hereafter, the rank and file of the Army will not be permitted to carry other side arms than those issued by the Government, or such as are appropriate to their arm of service. All side arms now borne by dismounted troops will be turned in to the Ordnance Department, for which a fair value will be paid.

II. All requisitions made upon the Ordnance Department for a new issue of arms, accoutrements, or equipments, must be accompanied by evidence that such articles previously issued have been condemned by a board of survey, and turned over to the nearest Ordnance Officer, before a new issue can be made.

III. Officers, other than Commanding Generals, are prohibited from sending officers to the seat of government for the transaction of business in person, as it may be done by correspondence.

IV. All Company Commanders, Commanding Officers of Battalions, and other officers having charge of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, or other quartermaster's property, are required to make a return of the same to the Quartermaster General, at the expiration of each quarter, showing the receipts and issues during the quarter, and the balance on hand at the expiration of the quarter. This rule will also be observed with regard to the returns required by the Ordnance Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, March 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

I. The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

"PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that Martial Law is hereby extended over the counties of Greenbrier, Pocahontas, Bath, Alleghany, Monroe, Mercer, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas and Randolph; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in the counties aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal this the 29th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.]

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS."

II. *Brigadier General Henry Heth* is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition, will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th article of war.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 19. }

The following Order is published for the information of the Army, and the guidance of all concerned in the subjects referred to :

Volunteers mustered out of service on the expiration of their term.

I. The Rolls for this purpose must contain *all the names* which have been borne on the previous Muster Rolls, from the first, or the one mustering into service, including all who have *died*, been *captured*, *discharged*, or have *deserted*, since the enrollment of the Company, with appropriate remarks opposite the name of each respectively. All absentees must be satisfactorily accounted for by explanations recorded in the column of remarks. This Roll, containing the information above required, will be prepared and completed at the time that the Company may be discharged, and be forwarded *in duplicate* by the Officer charged with mustering it out of service, direct to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, War Department—one endorsed "*For the Quartermaster General.*" The Roll will only vary from the ordinary Muster Roll used for the payment of Companies, by the addition of the names of *all* who have died, been captured, discharged, or have deserted, since the day of muster into service.

II. Payments upon Company Rolls will be made, when practicable, at the end of every two (2) months—as January and February, March and April, &c. In no instance must a Company be paid to a date including a fractional portion of a month, unless discharged.

III. Brigade Commanders (where this shall not have been done by the Commanding General of the Army with which they may be serving), will designate some Officer of the Brigade to muster his Command upon the last day of every even month, to examine and verify the Muster Rolls, to see that they conform in all respects to the requirements of printed notes thereupon; and to transmit, after such examination and signing of the said Rolls by him, one copy thereof for each Company, to the Adjutant and Inspector General; *two* copies of the *Muster and Pay Rolls* to the Brigade Quartermaster, upon which to make his estimates for payment of the troops; and a third copy of the *Muster and Pay Rolls* to the Captain or Commanding Officer of the Company, for the files of the Company.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 21. }

I. The following Proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

“PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus:

I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, do proclaim that Martial Law is hereby extended over the Department of East Tennessee, under the command of *Major General E. K. Smith*; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualification of guardians, to enter decrees and orders for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county levies, and to order the payment of county dues), and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in the Department aforesaid.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and set my seal this eighth day of April in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[SEAL.]

(Signed)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.”

II. *Major General E. K. Smith*, commanding the Department of East Tennessee, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish an efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders:

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith be closed. The sale of spirituous liquors of any kind is also prohibited, and establishments for the sale thereof will be closed.

III. All persons infringing the above prohibition, will suffer such punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial: provided, that no sentence to hard labor for more than one month shall be inflicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the 67th article of war.

• By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER.

Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 22. }

The following Regulations are published for the guidance of Recruiting Officers :

1. The Muster Roll is the certificate of enlistment. No other blanks are furnished.
2. The Muster Roll must be sent to, or deposited in, the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General in Richmond. The Recruiting Officer will retain in his possession (to be deposited with the records of his Company) a duplicate of this Muster Roll.
3. A certified copy of this Muster Roll, duly receipted, will be a proper voucher for the expenditure of the bounty money.
4. The accounts for the settlement of the bounty money will be handed in, or sent to the Quartermaster General's Office. All balances of this fund will be turned over to an Officer of the Quartermaster's Department.
5. Accounts for the settlement of the contingent fund of the recruiting service will be sent to, or handed in to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service.
6. Officers will be careful not to confound this account with the bounty money. Each fund is to be accounted for separately.
7. Officers on recruiting service are entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters, at the monthly rate of \$ 9 per room, and wood at the market price of the locality where they are recruiting.
8. Sergeants and privates, when ordered on the recruiting service, are entitled to seventy-five cents a day from the time of leaving their Companies, as commutation for their quarters and subsistence.
9. Recruits will be allowed seventy-five cents a day each as commutation for quarters and subsistence from the date of enlistment to the day of joining their Companies, or until subsistence is furnished in kind.

This allowance will be paid from the contingent fund in the hands of the Recruiting Officers.

10. Transportation will be furnished on rail roads by the Quartermaster's Department; and agents on the roads have been instructed to forward parties of recruits on the certificate or requisition of Recruiting Officers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Richmond, April 16, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

I. All officers assigned to ordnance duty with troops in the field, will be reported to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army, and will report by letter to the chief of the Ordnance Bureau in Richmond.

II. Every General in command of an Army Corps will, if no officer is assigned to his Army for the purpose, designate an officer for ordnance duty, as "Chief of Ordnance" of that Army, who shall, while on such duty, if of inferior grade in the Confederate Army, be entitled to the rank and pay of a Major of Artillery.

III. Every Major General in command of a division, or Brigadier General, whose brigade constitutes a separate command, will, under like circumstances, designate an officer for ordnance duty, as "Division Ordnance Officer" (or "Brigade Ordnance Officer," if the brigade constitutes a separate command), who shall, if a subaltern in the Confederate Army, have the rank and pay of a Captain of Artillery.

IV. Officers so appointed shall be selected on account of fitness for ordnance duties, and shall be considered as attached to the Ordnance Bureau, and will not be changed, except by authority obtained from the Head Quarters of the Army, through the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

V. Every commanding officer of a Regiment will select from the non-commissioned officers of the Regiment the one best qualified for the duty of Ordnance Sergeant, and will appoint him Acting Ordnance Sergeant. Such non-commissioned officer will have charge of all the surplus Ordnance Stores of the Regiment, and will make returns of the same to the Ordnance Bureau. The arms and accoutrements of the sick and disabled of the Regiment will be turned over to and be accounted for by him. He will exercise supervision over the arms and ammunition in the hands of the men, and report any waste or damage to the Division Ordnance Officer, through the Colonel of the Regiment. All such appointments will be reported through the General Head Quarters, to the chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

VI. The "Chief of Ordnance" of an Army will require reports monthly, or oftener, from "Division Ordnance Officers," and will be responsible for the supply of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores with the Army to which he is attached.

VII. The Division Ordnance Officers will make reports monthly, or oftener, if required, to the "Chief of Ordnance" of the Army to which the division belongs. They will be responsible for all Ordnance Stores with the division—not in the hands of the troops—and make returns thereof to the Bureau of Ordnance.

VIII. Chiefs of Ordnance of Armies and all Ordnance Officers in the field are attached to the staffs of their respective commands, but will nevertheless conform to such orders and instructions received from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in relation to the execution of their appropriate duties as do not interfere with the orders of the commanding officers in the field.

IX. It is especially enjoined on all Officers of Ordnance to prevent waste of small arms and field ammunition in the hands of troops, and to cause unserviceable ammunition to be sent off to the nearest Ordnance Depot. Arms, accoutrements and equipments which cannot be repaired in the field, will in like manner be forwarded for immediate repairs.

X. Ordnance Officers serving on the staff of Generals commanding, will not enter into contracts for, or purchase Ordnance Supplies, except in case of necessity, on the authority of the General; which must be attached to the contract, or account for such purchase. The exigency requiring the contract or purchase, will also be stated therein.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 25. }

I. At a General Court Martial convened at Galveston, Texas, by General Orders, No. 17, of November 14, 1861, from the Head Quarters, Department of Texas, whereof Major *Frederick Tate*, Nichols' Regiment, was President, was arraigned and tried, Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., on the following Charge and Specification:

CHARGE.

Breach of Arrest.

Specification.—In this, that Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., while under arrest, by confinement to the limits of his Camp, viz: Camp Edward Clark, did break his arrest, by drilling the Company under his command. All this at Camp Edward Clark, near San Antonio, Texas, on or about the 30th day of October 1861, A. D.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The Court find the accused, Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., as follows:

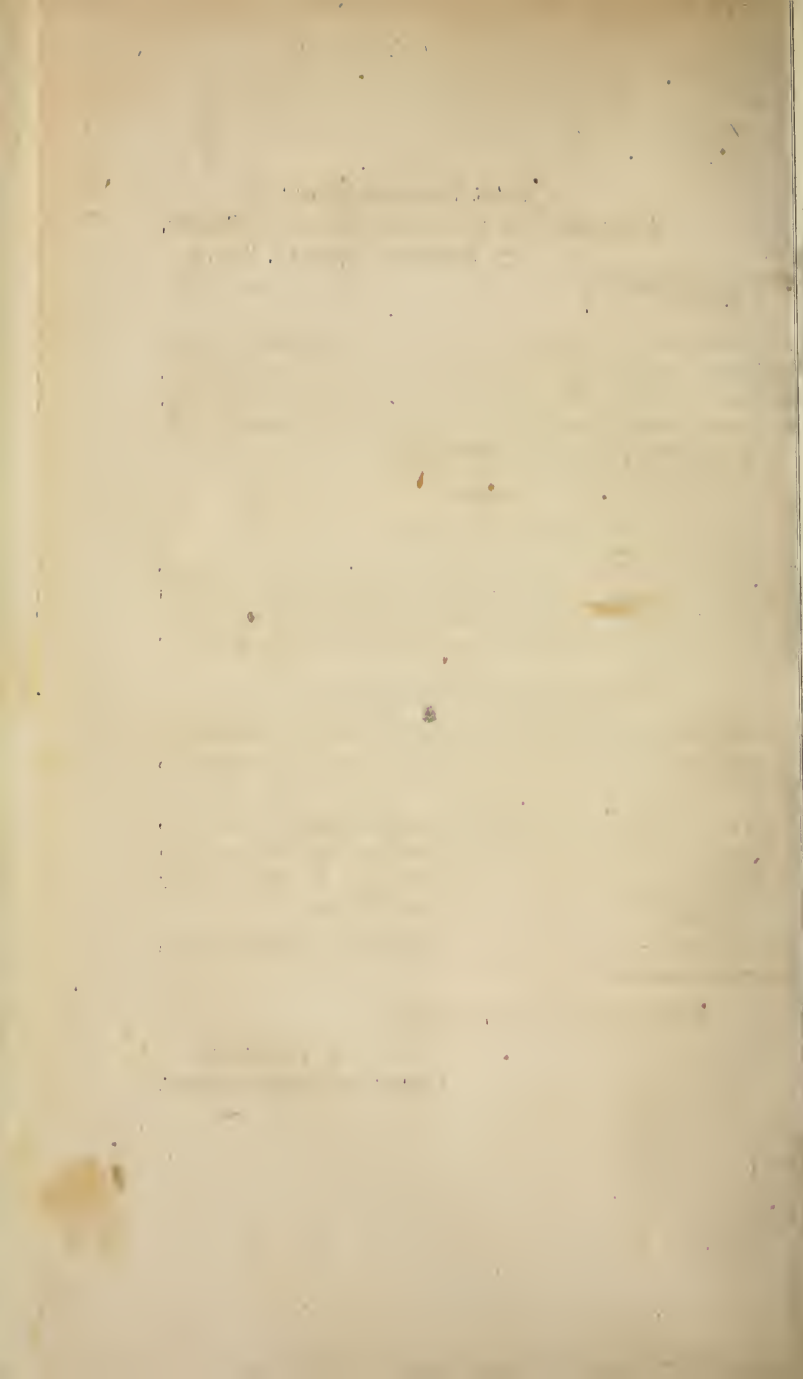
Of the Specification, *guilty*; of the Charge, *guilty*; and sentence him to be cashiered.

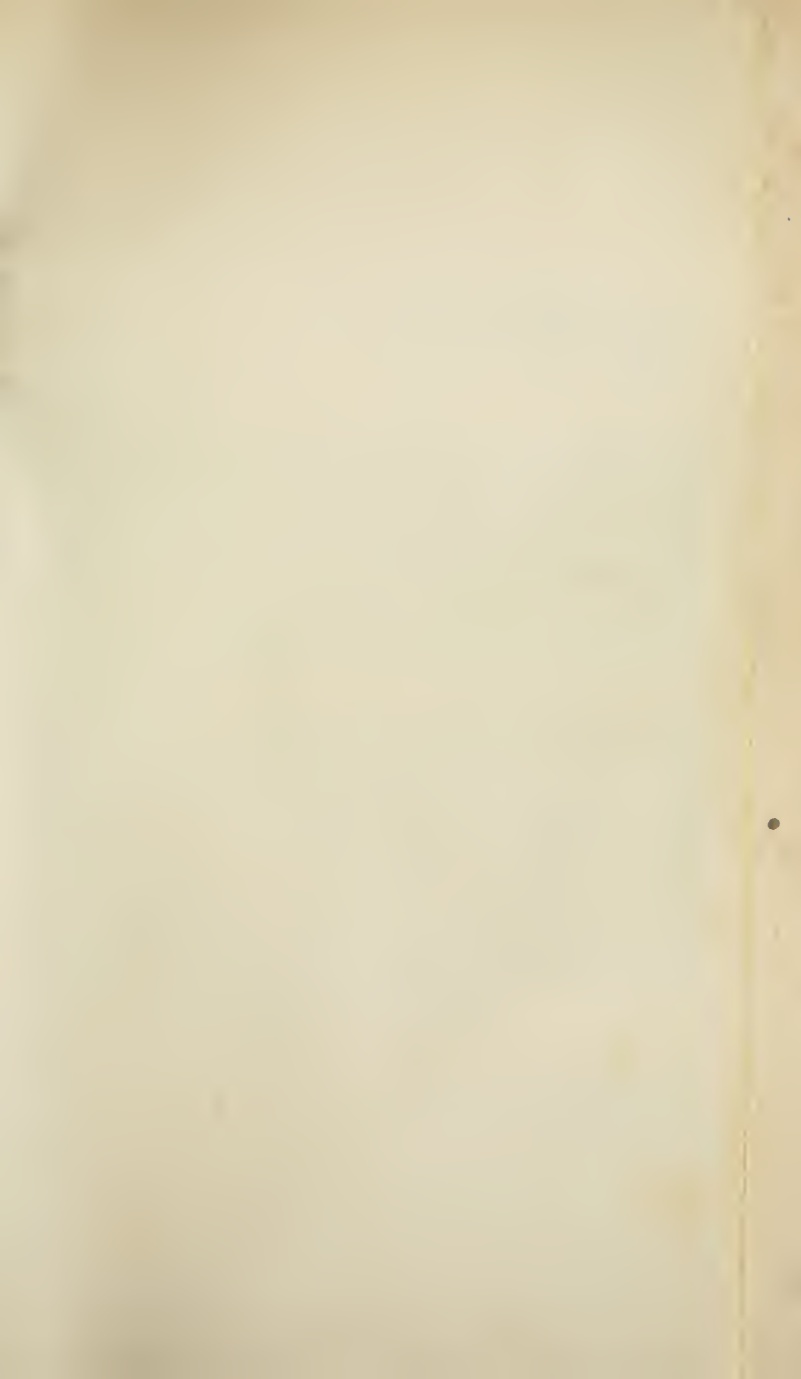
II. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, were by him laid before the President, by whom they are approved. Captain *Wm. T. Mechling*, P. A. C. S., accordingly ceases to be an Officer of the C. S. Army from this date.

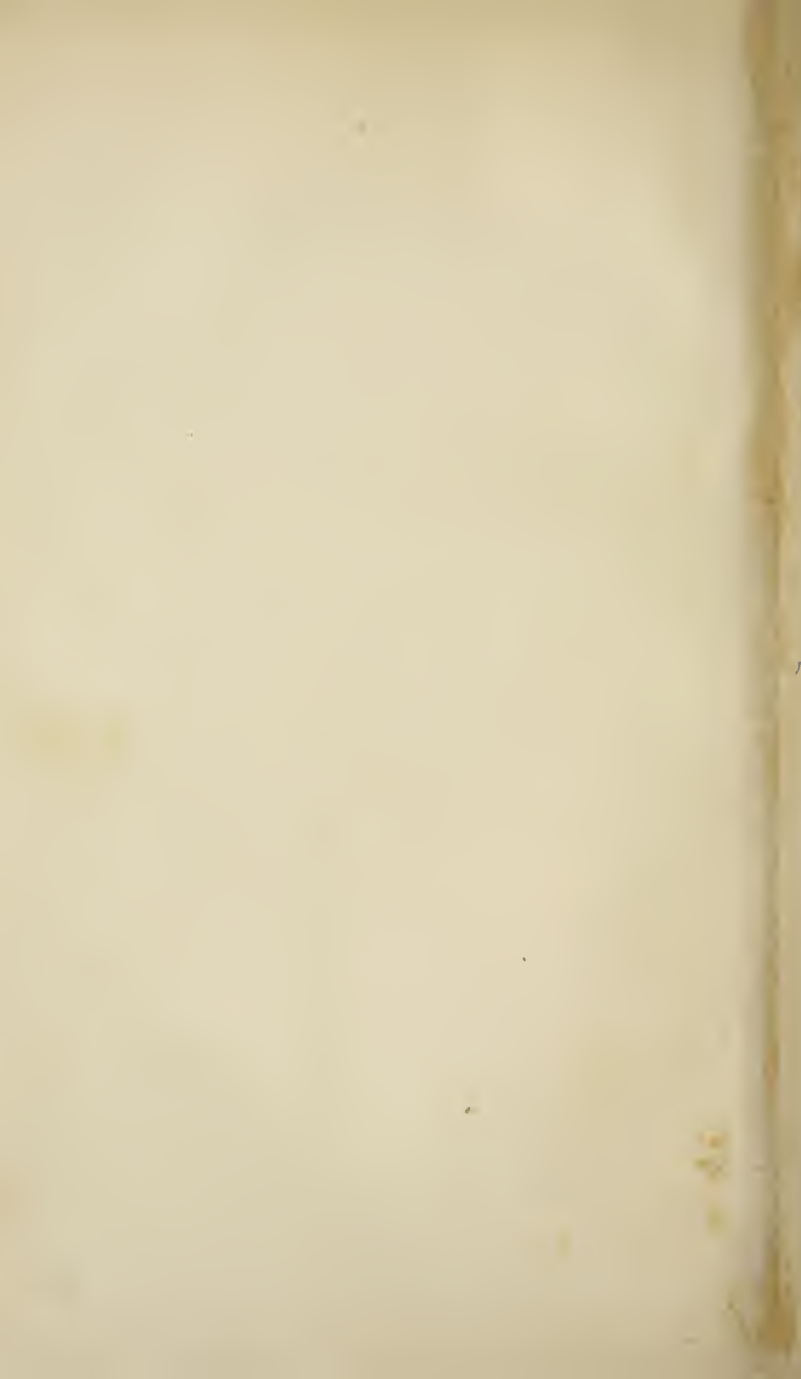
III. The General Court Martial, of which Major *Frederick Tate* was President, is dissolved.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.







WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 26. }

I. It is made the duty of Commanding Officers of Companies to sign, with their own proper signatures, all Muster Rolls of their Companies, all Final Statements, Certificates of Disability and Descriptive Lists. That power is not to be delegated to or exercised by any other person. Soldiers' Discharges will be signed by Commanding Officers of Regiments or commands to which their companies belong. Great confusion daily arises from the constant pursual of a different course. Sick, disabled and discharged Soldiers are very often unable to obtain their pay, the discrepancy of signatures rendering it impossible for this Department to verify the same.

II. Attention is called to paragraph 1066, Army Regulations, which provides, that "as far as practicable, officers are to draw their pay from the Quartermaster of the district where they may be on duty." Hereafter, no payment will be made to an officer, on separate pay account, by any other than the Quartermaster of the Post or Regiment to which the officer may belong, except he be absent from his station under orders, on leave, or on account of sickness, and then only from the first of the month, during which such absence occurs, to its termination, and for such subsequent full month, or months, as he may continue to be detached from his regular station, unless he furnishes satisfactory evidence that payment could not be made him before leaving.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

A Court of Inquiry having assembled at Richmond, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 81, April 9, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to examine "into the causes of the arrest of *John Minor Botts*, and to report the facts in reference thereto, and whether, in the opinion of the Court, it is compatible with the public safety to discharge" the said *John Minor Botts*: And the Court having made such examination, and reported the result, with the evidence taken in the case, to the Secretary of War, the following are his decision and orders thereupon:

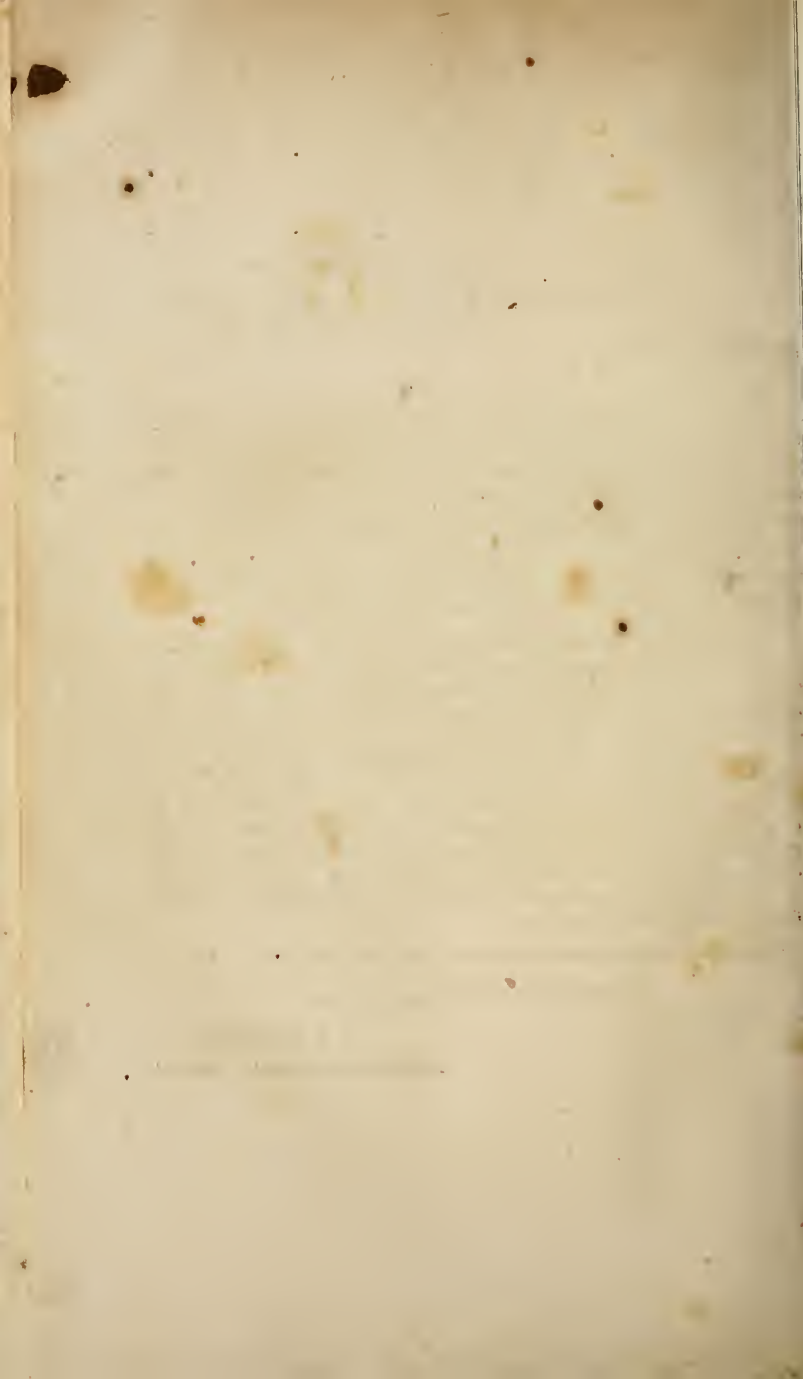
"The Secretary of War having considered the record of the examination in the case of *John Minor Botts*, and the report of Brigadier General *J. H. Winder*, as to the practicability of confining him to his house and premises, in the manner recommended by the Court of Inquiry, directs that he be discharged from confinement, on his delivering to Genl. *Winder* a written parole of honor, to the following effect:

"That, until otherwise permitted by the Department, he will sojourn in Lynchburg, Danville or Raleigh, or in such other place in the interior as may be selected by himself, with the consent of the Department; that he will proceed, without unnecessary delay, to the place of his sojourn; that he will not depart therefrom, or go more than five miles from his residence; and that while on parole, he will do nothing to the injury of the Confederate Government, nor express any opinion tending to impair the confidence of the people in the capacity of the Confederate States to achieve their Independence.

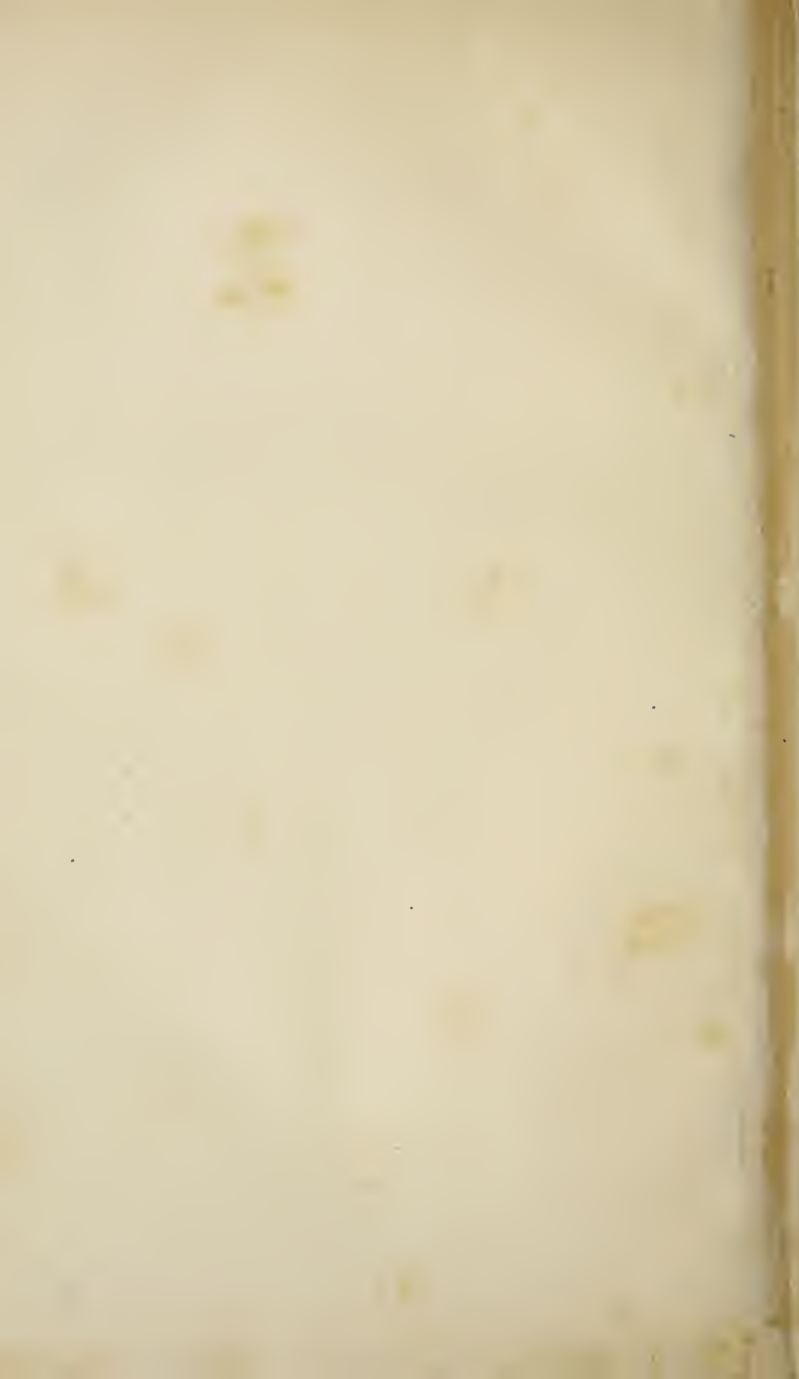
"Mr. Botts' family will receive passports to join him, if desired."

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.







WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 29. }

I. The following Regulations concerning Substitutes in the Army, are published by direction of the Secretary of War:

1. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier not indebted to the Government, who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his Captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the Camp of the Company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport, but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the Government.

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Army be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years, unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the Government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowances due to the non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged, shall go to the substitute at the next pay day.

5. Substitution shall not exceed one per month in each Company, and shall be noted in the next morning report, muster roll and monthly return.

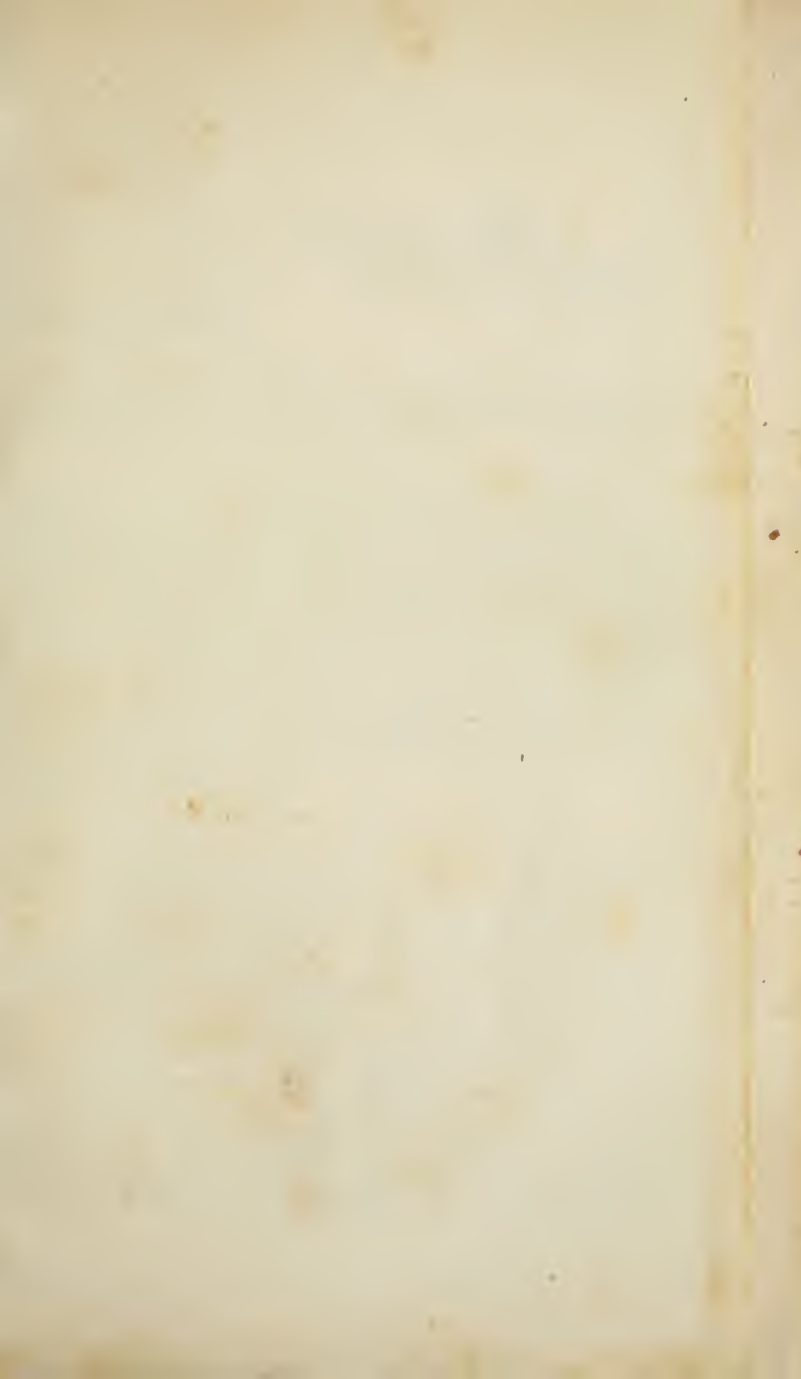
II. When any person liable to military duty under the Act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any Company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the Commandant of a Camp of Instruction, for recruits raised under the said act; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the Commandant of the Camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

III. On the reorganization of new Companies from Companies already in service, and the election consequent thereon of officers, according to existing laws, the commissions of such of the officers of former Companies as may not be re-elected, will necessarily expire, and they will cease to be in service from the date of reorganization and election.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.





WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 30. }

I.—The following acts having passed both houses of Congress, were duly approved by the President, and are now published for the information of the army:

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE BANDS OF PARTIZAN RANGERS.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to commission such officers as he may deem proper, with authority to form bands of Partizan Rangers, in companies, battalions or regiments, either as infantry or cavalry, the companies, battalions or regiments to be composed, each, of such numbers as the President may approve.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such Partizan Rangers, after being regularly received into the service, shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and quarters, during their term of service, and be subject to the same regulations as other soldiers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for any arms and munitions of war captured from the enemy by any body of Partizan Rangers, and delivered to any Quartermaster at such place or places as may be designated by a Commanding General, the Rangers shall be paid their full value, in such manner as the Secretary of War may prescribe. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: *provided, however*, that all such companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize said companies, battalions and regiments, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect,

who shall be commissioned by the President: *provided further*, that furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act, beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have not heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "an act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the provisional army," approved 11th December eighteen hundred and sixty-one; said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest: *and provided further*, that in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: *provided further*, that all persons under the age of 18 years or over the age of 35 years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, squadrons, battalions and companies hereafter to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of 18 and 35 years: And all laws and parts of laws providing for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same; to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize; and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers; and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such

regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full: *provided*, that the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President: *provided also*, that during their stay at home, they shall not receive pay: *provided further*, that the persons comprehended in this act, shall not be subject to the Rules and Articles of War until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall willfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such, under said Articles: *provided further*, that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act. Said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: *provided*, the company, battalion and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same: *provided*, the troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot-gun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same; and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot-gun or carbine.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: *provided, however*, that the President may, when in his opinion it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: *provided*, that all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers, shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in

the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty, rank and file; and each of cavalry, of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are not now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrollment, to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16th, 1862.]

II.—ENROLLMENT AND DISPOSITION OF RECRUITS.

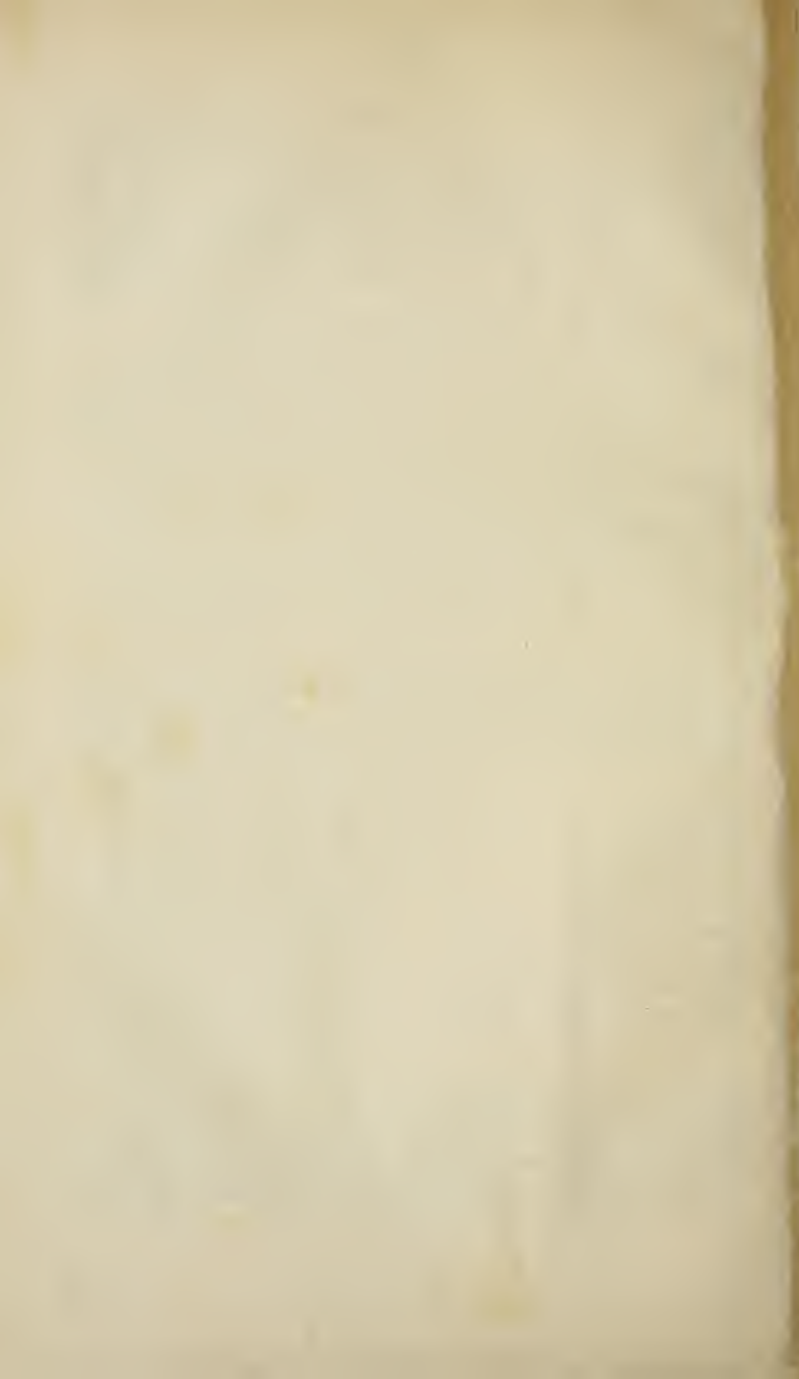
1. An officer not below the rank of Major, will be detailed for each State, to take charge of the enrollment, mustering in, subsistence, transportation and disposition of the recruits raised under the above act.

2. Application will be made immediately to the Governors of the several States, for permission to employ State officers for said enrollment; and in case such permission be not granted, officers of the army will be selected by the Department to perform that duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed. Where State officers are employed, the regulations of the respective States in regard to military enrollment, will be observed as far as practicable.

3. The enrolled men in each State will be collected in camps of instruction, by the officers in command of the recruits, the said camps to be selected with reference to health, and the facilities for obtaining subsistence and transportation. The number of these camps shall not exceed two in each State, without authority from the Department; and to each will be allowed a Quartermaster and a Commissary.

4. The commandants of the camps of instruction in the several States will call upon the Generals commanding the military departments in which their camps may be situated, for competent drill officers to instruct the recruits, and will prepare them for the field as rapidly as possible. They will cause them to be promptly vaccinated; and in ordering them to the field, will, as far as practicable, prefer those who have passed through the usual camp diseases. They will establish hospitals in connection with their camps, and make requisition for such medical attendance and stores as may be required.

5. The commandants of regiments, battalions, squadrons and unattached companies in service on the 16th instant, will send copies of their muster rolls to the commandant of the proper camp of instruction in their respective States, with officers to take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to said corps. The said commandants will apportion the re-



recruits among such corps, in proportion to the deficiency of each, except when otherwise specially directed by the Department, allotting as far as practicable to each such corps the men from the regions of country in which it has been raised. They will from time to time send off such bodies of recruits as are ready for the field, and will report on the first Monday of every month to the Department, the number of recruits in camp, their condition, the number sent off during the month, and the regiments and corps to which they were sent.

0. The commandants of regiments and corps will distribute the recruits among their several companies; and in such as have not the number of companies allowed by law to a regiment, the said commandants may organize the required number of new companies, after first filling up the existing companies to the minimum numbers required by law; that is to say, for each company of infantry, 64 privates; of cavalry, 60 privates; of artillery, 70 privates.

7. The recruits will be apportioned among the several arms of service, according to their respective wants, consulting as far as practicable, the preference of the men. Where a greater number offer for a particular arm than can be assigned to it, the distribution will be determined by lot; but recruits for the cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses.

III.—VOLUNTEERS FOR EXISTING CORPS.

8. Persons liable to military service under the above act, not in service on the 16th of April, and wishing to volunteer in any particular company in the Confederate service on the 16th day of April, may report themselves prior to their enrollment, at a camp of instruction within their respective States, where they will be enrolled, prepared for the field, and sent to the said company, until the same shall be filled up.

9. Recruiting officers may be detailed, with the permission of the Generals commanding military departments, by the commandants of regiments and corps, and sent to their respective States for the purpose of receiving for such regiments and corps, in conformity with recruiting regulations heretofore adopted (General Orders, No. 6), all volunteers desiring to join them. Such volunteers may be assembled at the camps of instruction in their respective States, prepared for the field, and sent to their respective regiments and corps, until the same shall be filled up; or, if ready for the field, may be ordered directly to their corps by the officer so recruiting them.

IV.—VOLUNTEER CORPS HERETOFORE AUTHORIZED.

10. Persons liable to military service under this act, and not in service on the 16th day of April, may, until the 17th day of May next, volunteer in corps heretofore authorized to be raised by the Secretary of War, or by the Executive of any State, as part of the quota thereof, in pursuance of a call made upon such State by the President. Persons authorized to raise such corps, who may not on that day have the necessary number of men enrolled and mustered into service, according to the terms of their authority, will proceed with their men to a camp of instruction in their respective States, and will deliver their muster rolls to the commandant thereof.

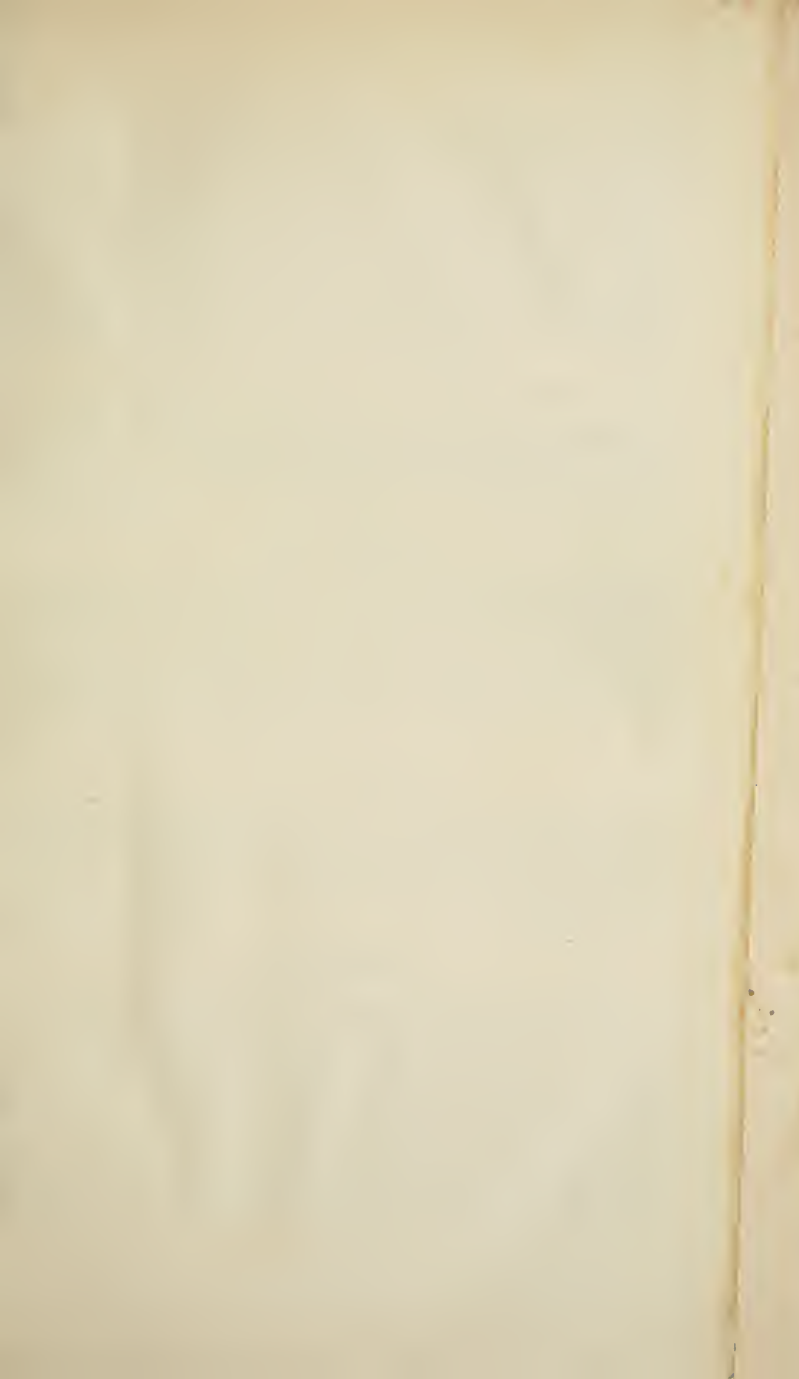
11. The commandants of such corps as are completed on or before the 17th day of May, and not otherwise ordered, will report to the commandants of the recruits of their respective States, and with their corps will be placed by him in a camp of instruction, and reported immediately to the Department. Such corps will be under the command of the commandants of recruits in their respective States, and will be prepared for the field in like manner with the recruits, until removed from the camp. They will only be moved under orders from the Department, from the Commanding General of the Army, or in urgent cases, from the Commanding General of the military department in which the camps may be situated; and in such cases, report will immediately be made to the Department by the officer in command of the camp.

V.—ADDITIONAL CORPS. GUERILLA SERVICE.

12. Under the prohibition of this act against the organization of new corps, no further authority for that purpose can be given, except that specially provided for in the act of Congress, entitled "an act to organize bands of Partizan Rangers." For this latter purpose, applications must be made through the Commanding Generals of the military departments in which the said corps are to be employed.

VI.—REORGANIZATION OF TWELVE MONTHS CORPS.

13. All regiments, battalions, squadrons and companies of 12 months volunteers will reorganize within 40 days from the 16th of April, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, and on such days as the brigade commander may prescribe; and the said brigade commanders are hereby ordered to fix and announce the day for such reorganization as soon as practicable. No person who is to be discharged under the provisions of the act, will take part in such election.



14. The form of holding and certifying the elections will be in conformity with the laws of the State from which the men, or the major part thereof, may come; and when the election of field officers is to be made by company officers, the latter will be first elected. All certificates of election will be returned to the Adjutant General's office, and the officers will be commissioned by the President. They will, however, on receiving a copy of the certificate of election, immediately enter upon duty. Officers not re-elected will be relieved from duty, and the brigade commander will return their names to the Department.

VII.—CORPS RAISED FOR LOCAL DEFENCE.

15. Corps raised for local defence will retain their organization during the term of such enlistment, unless previously disbanded; but members of such corps may volunteer into corps for general service, as herein above provided.

VIII.—DISCHARGES.

16. When any company now in service for 12 months shall, before the 16th day of July next, attain the maximum numbers prescribed by this act, without including the men under 18 and over 35 years of age, all such men may be discharged, and such of them as remain in service on the said day will, upon their application, be then discharged, whether such maximum be attained or not.

IX.—TRANSFERS.

17. The right to change company or corps in virtue of re-enlistment, ceases to exist by the repeal of all laws in regard to re-enlistment; but transfers of individuals or of companies may be made, as heretofore, within the discretion of the Department, on applications approved by commanding officers.

X.—SUBSTITUTES.

18. When any person liable to military duty under this act, but not yet mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the commandant of a camp of instruction; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted and enrolled; and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the commandant of the camp. But no substitute shall be

entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

XI.—EXEMPTIONS.

19. Persons claiming exemption from military duty under this act, shall be required by the enrolling officer to make oath that they are lawfully exempt, and shall be furnished by him with a certificate of such exemption.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 32. }

The following Act of Congress and Regulation having been approved by the President, are published for the information of all concerned :

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM ENROLLMENT FOR SERVICE IN THE
ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State governments; the members of both houses of the Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate governments, allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and rail road routes of transportation; telegraphic operators, and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and founderies; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institution for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States.
[Approved April 21, 1862.]

I. All white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, not specially exempted by the above act, are to be enrolled for military service.

II. The Regulations already in force for ascertaining physical ability or disability for military service, are continued.

III. Certificates of Exemption under this act will be granted by Enrolling Officers, or by Captains of Companies and Commandants of Camps, by whom a substitute may have been received, to the person furnishing such substitute, in conformity with Regulations already published.

IV. In accordance with the General Regulations, page 284, one wagon with each regiment in the field, will be appropriated for the transportation of hospital supplies. This wagon, with the ambulances, will be reserved for the especial use of the Hospital Department, and regimental commanders and others are prohibited from using them for other purposes.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 37. }

I. The following Act and Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM ENROLLMENT FOR SERVICE IN THE
ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That all persons who shall be held to be unfit for military service under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; all in the service or employ of the Confederate States; all judicial and executive officers of Confederate or State Governments; the members of both houses of the Congress, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks of the officers of the State and Confederate governments, allowed by law; all engaged in carrying the mails; all ferrymen on post routes; all pilots and persons engaged in the marine service, and in actual service on river and rail road routes of transportation; telegraph operators, and ministers of religion in the regular discharge of ministerial duties; all engaged in working iron mines, furnaces and foundries; all journeymen printers actually employed in printing newspapers; all presidents and professors of colleges and academies, and all teachers having as many as twenty scholars; superintendents of the public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institution for the deaf and dumb and blind; in each apothecary store now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical druggist; superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War, shall be and are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

II. By the above act of Congress, the following classes of persons are exempt from enrollment for military service:

Justices of the peace; sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; clerks and deputy clerks, allowed by law; masters and commissioners in chancery; district and state attorneys; attorneys general; postmasters and deputy postmasters and clerks, allowed by law; commissioners of revenue, and foreigners who have not acquired *domicil* in the Confederate States.

III. The following are not exempt:

Militia officers not in actual service; persons exempt by state laws,

but not by the above act; foreigners, who have acquired domicile in the Confederate States.

IV. No persons other than those expressly named or properly implied in the above act, can be exempted, except by furnishing a substitute, exempt from military service, in conformity with Regulations already published (General Orders No. 29); and such exemption is valid only so long as the said substitute is legally exempt.

V. Persons who have furnished substitutes will receive their certificates of exemption from the captains of companies, or the commandants of camps, by whom the substitutes have been accepted. Other certificates of exemption will be granted by the enrolling officers only, who will receive full instructions in regard to the conditions and mode of exemption. Applications for exemptions cannot therefore be considered by the War Department.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 38. }

I. The following Act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO PUNISH DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That any commissioned officer of the Regular or Provisional Army who shall be found drunk, either while on or off duty, shall, on conviction thereof before a court of enquiry, be cashiered or suspended from the service of the Confederate States, or be publicly reprimanded, according to the aggravation of the offence; and in addition to a sentence cashiering any such officer, he may also be declared incapable of holding any military office under the Confederate States during the war.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of all officers to report to the commanding officer of the post, regiment or corps to which they belong, all cases coming under their observation, of intoxication of commissioned officers, whether of superior or inferior grades to themselves; and it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the division or brigade to which said post, regiment or corps belongs, to whom such report may be made, to report the same to the officer commanding the brigade or division, who shall organize said court, and order the trial of said offender at the earliest time consistent with the public service.

SEC. 3. The findings of any such court shall be promptly transmitted to the Secretary of War, by the commanding officer, together with his approval or disapproval thereof, and shall be reported to Congress at the next session thereafter by the said Secretary. [Approved April 21, 1862.]

II. Commanding Generals will issue the necessary orders to carry into execution the above act.

III. Each battalion of Sharp Shooters organized under the act of April 21, 1862 (see General Orders No. 34), will be composed of soldiers from the same State: those from different States will not be organized in the same battalion of Sharp Shooters.

IV. Citizens of Maryland, whose term of service in the Confederate States army has expired, are entitled to a discharge; and upon proper evidence being furnished, their regimental commanders will order their discharge.

* V. By General Orders No. 37, foreigners who have not acquired *domicil* are exempt from service in the Confederate States army; and all such foreigners as may have enlisted in said service should be discharged by order of their brigade commanders, when their term of enlistment is at an end. The question of *domicil* or permanent residence is, however, a question of law, and should be determined from the facts of the case, and not by the opinion or oath of the party.

VI. Regimental and company commanders will cause to be made out, and will sign, the "Soldier's Discharge," and "Final Statement," as in all other cases of Discharge.

VII. Recruiting officers are required to have their recruits examined by a surgeon before closing enlistments. Two days after a recruiting officer shall have reported with his recruits to his regiment or camp, the regimental commander will assemble a Board of Examination, to be composed of two regimental officers next in rank to himself, and the Regimental Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, who shall reject all recruits unfit for service; and where such unfitness arises from causes existing at the time of enlistment, the names of the recruiting officer and the rejected recruits shall be reported, with expenses incurred by such enlistments, to this office, in order that said expenses may be reimbursed to the government by stoppage of the officer's pay.

VIII. Upon the return to their companies of detached men, who have been furnished with "Descriptive Lists," it is the duty of captains or commanders of companies to take possession of such Descriptive Lists, and, should the soldier be again detached, to furnish him a new one. Payments upon Descriptive Lists will be made only in cases of necessity, and then only up to the date of last muster.

IX. Paragraph 2d of General Order No. 31 of 29th April 1862, is so modified as to make Augusta, Georgia, the depot for sugar and molasses shipped from Jackson, Mississippi, or places contiguous thereto, for transmission to other points; and also for the transmission of breadstuffs, flour and rice, marked R. H. Mounce, to Jackson, Mississippi, for the benefit of the needy of the adjoining States.

By command of the Secretary of War:

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 26, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 39. }

I. The second paragraph of General Orders, No. 36, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted therefor: When an officer elected or promoted in the provisional army by reason of seniority, is by law to be commissioned by the President, and there is reasonable ground to doubt his qualification or fitness for the commission, his brigade commander, if there be one, or if not, then his division commander will assemble a board of not less than three commissioned officers of equal or superior rank to the officer elected or promoted, who shall enquire into his qualifications and fitness for the commission, and shall report to this office, for the information of the War Department, the facts of the case, and their own opinion of the qualification and fitness of the officer. This order will apply to all persons not yet commissioned or recognized as in commission by the Department.

II. The limits of Department No. 1, under command of Major General Lovell, will hereafter embrace that portion of the State of Mississippi south of the 33d parallel and west of Pascagoula and Chickasawha rivers, including also that part of the State of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river.

III. Department No. 2, under command of General Beauregard, is extended south to the 33d parallel east of the Mississippi river, and extending on that parallel to the eastern boundary of Alabama.

IV. The boundary of the Trans-Mississippi Department will embrace the States of Missouri and Arkansas, including the Indian Territory, the State of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, and the State of Texas.

V. Frequent complaints having been made of injury to fencing and to the grounds on or near which troops have encamped, attention is called to the 983d paragraph of the Army Regulations, which requires the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master to make an inspection of buildings occupied as barracks, quarters, or lands occupied for encampments, when they are vacated, and a report to be made to the Quarter

Master General of their condition, and of any injury to them by the use of the troops.

This regulation will be strictly enforced; and in case of injury not reported by the Commanding Officer and Quarter Master, they will be charged on their pay account of the troops with the damage done. If report be made, it must specify by whom the injury was inflicted, and the deduction, in such case, will be made from the pay of the offending party.

VI. Hereafter Brigadier Generals will have timely requisitions made for all blanks issued from this office, in order that they may be forwarded for early distribution.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 40. }

I. The following Act of Congress and Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of the Army, viz :

AN ACT TO ORGANIZE A SIGNAL CORPS.

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint ten officers in the Provisional Army, of a grade not exceeding that of Captains, and with the pay of corresponding grades of infantry, who shall perform the duties of signal officers of the army. And the President is hereby authorized to appoint ten Sergeants of Infantry in the Provisional Army, and to assign them to duty as Signal Sergeants. The signal corps above authorized may be organized as a separate corps, or may be attached to the department of the Adjutant and Inspector General, or to the Engineer Corps, as the Secretary of War shall direct.* [Approved April 19, 1862.]

II. The Signal Corps authorized by this act will be attached to the Adjutant and Inspector General's department; and officers of that department may be instructed in and assigned to signal duty.

III. A signal officer will be attached to the staff of each General or Major General in command of a corps, and of each Major General in command of a division. These signal officers will each be assisted by as many Signal Sergeants, and instructed non-commissioned officers and privates, selected from the ranks for their intelligence and reliability, as circumstances may require; and as many Lance Sergeants as are required may be appointed. Such non-commissioned officers and privates may be detailed for this duty by the Generals in whose command they are serving. Before being instructed, they will each be required by the signal officer to take an oath not to divulge, directly or indirectly, the system of signals, the alphabet, or any official message sent or received thereby. Non-commissioned officers, while on signal duty, and privates on this duty, will receive 40 cents per day extra pay.

IV. Commissioned officers of the Signal Corps, or officers serving on signal duty, will be entitled to the forage and allowance of officers of

similar rank in the cavalry. Non-commissioned officers and privates on signal duty will be mounted by the Quartermaster, on the order of the Commanding General.

V. Requisitions for flags, torches, glasses, and all the material required, will be made on the Quartermaster's department, or they may be purchased by the Quartermaster of any division, on the order of the Major General commanding.

VI. On the order of the General commanding a corps, other officers, non-commissioned officers or privates than those regularly on signal duty, may be instructed in the system of signals, after having taken the oath prescribed above. Wherever it is practicable, it is specially recommended to all general officers to have their Assistant Adjutant Generals and Aid de Camps instructed.

VII. Whatever is prescribed herein for a division, or for a Major General, will be observed in the case of each brigade which constitutes a separate command.

VIII. All officers and non-commissioned officers accepting appointments to the Signal Corps, will forward with their acceptances the oath prescribed above, sworn to before a magistrate, notary public, or commissioned officer of the corps.

IX. Quarterly returns of signal property will be made by all officers having it in charge, to the Quartermaster's department, and the senior signal officer of each separate army in the field will report quarterly to the Adjutant and Inspector General the number and organization of the Signal Corps of the Army, and its general operations during the previous quarter.

X. It will be the duty of the signal officer of every division in the field to instruct the Adjutant of each regiment in the division in the system of signals in use in the army.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Richmond, May 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 41. }

I. General officers and officers in command of departments, districts and separate posts, will make a detail of men from their commands to work the Nitre Caves, which may be situated within the limits of their respective commands. These details will be made on the requisition of the officer in charge of the Nitre Bureau in the War Department. The men thus detailed will be organized temporarily under the command of the Nitre officer in charge of the particular cave, who will make monthly reports to the general or other officer commanding the department, district or post in which the cave may be located, in order that such commanding officer may treat as deserters such of the detailed men as may leave the works without permission. And it is enjoined upon Generals and other commanding officers to give protection, as far as possible, and to the extent of their means, against any encroachments of the enemy upon the Nitre Caves within the limits of their commands.

II. All persons in the employment of the Nitre Bureau, whether contractors for manufacturing saltpetre, or laborers in their employment, are exempt by law from enrollment.

III. Officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments will furnish the officers and men of the Nitre Bureau with provision and forage as in the case of ordnance officers and men in the field.

IV. Officers of the Nitre Bureau are authorized to impress free negroes for the purpose of working the Nitre Caves, who will be paid wages and be furnished with subsistence.

V. Paragraph No. 161, General Regulations of the Army, relating to Discharges in Hospital, is so far modified as to dispense with the necessity of sending certificates of disability in the case of soldiers sick in the hospitals in Richmond, to the commandants of regiments, where communication with them is difficult and the cases urgent. In all such cases, the certificates will be sent to Brigadier General John H. Winder, commanding the Department of Henrico, who will grant the Discharge, and notify the same to the Regimental Commander, who will cause the final

statements in each case of discharge to be made out and sent to the officer granting the discharge, for the benefit of the discharged soldier.

VI. The following is published for the information of all concerned: The act No. 52, approved March 6, 1861, section 19, provides, "that there shall be allowed, in addition to the pay herein before provided, to every commissioned officer, except the Surgeon General, nine dollars per month for every five years' service; and to the officers of the army of the United States, who have resigned, or may resign, to be received into the service of the Confederate States, this additional pay shall be allowed from the date of their entrance into the former service."

The foregoing act applies to all officers of the United States army, who have resigned from that army, to be received into the service of the Confederate States, whether in the regular or provisional army.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 46. }

I. The following Regulations are published for the information of the Army :

1. Paragraph III, General Orders No. 24, current series, is so modified as to permit the appointment of Brigade Ordnance Officers, who shall have the rank and pay of First Lieutenants of Artillery.

2. Brigade Ordnance Officers so appointed will be subject to the Division Ordnance Officers, so far as relates to ordnance duties, and will make requisitions on them. They will also make such reports as may be required, to the Division Ordnance Officers.

3. Ordnance Sergeants of Regiments will be subject to, and make reports to the Brigade Ordnance Officers.

4. Since the Act of April 19, 1862, providing an Ordnance Sergeant to each Regiment, the acting appointees, authorized under General Orders No. 24, current series, and made by Colonels of Regiments, will be reported for appointment under the above act, in cases where such report has not been made to the Ordnance Bureau. Hereafter the appointments will be made to Regiments as to Military Posts, by the Secretary of War, and upon the recommendation of Colonels of Regiments, through the Ordnance Bureau, the non-commissioned officers recommended being at once placed upon duty in anticipation of the appointment.

II. Paragraph IV, General Orders No. 44, current series, is hereby rescinded, and the following paragraph is substituted in lieu thereof:

Persons under 18 and over 35 years of age, who have re-enlisted for three years or the war, are not entitled to their discharge under the Conscrip-t Act. Persons of the ages above mentioned, who enlisted for twelve months, or for a shorter term, will be entitled to their discharge ninety days after the expiration of their term of service.

III. All Chaplains taken prisoners of war by the Armies of the Confederate States, while engaged in the discharge of their proper duties, will be immediately and unconditionally released.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
 LIBRARY
 540 EAST 57TH STREET
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

1968 JAN 22

TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LIBRARY

DATE OF ACQUISITION

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

1968 JAN 22

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 48. }

I. The appointments of General Officers, and Officers of the General Staff in the Provisional Army, being made under special authority, and for specific objects, terminate with their commands, except in case of assignment to other appropriate duties.

II. General Orders No. 17, A. & I. G. O. November 7th, 1861, authorizing discharges from the service and furloughs by Brigade Commanders, are hereby revoked.

III. Paragraphs 160 and 161, Regulations for the Army, published March 13, 1862, are revoked, and the following Regulations are substituted:

160. When a Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier shall be unfit for military service in consequence of wounds, disease or infirmity, his Captain shall forward to the Commandant of the Department, or of the Army in the field, through the Commander of the Regiment or Post, a statement of the case, with "Certificates of Disability," signed by the Senior Surgeon of the Regiment or Post, according to the form prescribed in the Medical Regulations. If the recommendation for the discharge of the invalid be approved, the authority therefor will be endorsed on the "Certificates of Disability," which will be sent back to be completed, and signed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Command to which the invalid's Company belongs, who will also sign the discharge, and cause the Final Statements to be made out, and forward the Certificates of Disability to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

161. When a Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier is absent from his Regiment or Company, in hospital, and shall be unfit for military service, for the reasons set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Senior Surgeon of the hospital will make out "Certificates of Disability," and forward them, through the Commander of the Company or Regiment, to the Commander of the Department or of the Army in the field, whose approval being given, the Commanding Officer will complete and forward the Certificates of Disability to the Adjutant and Inspector Gene-

ral, and send the papers of discharge to the Surgeon. But when access to Commanders is difficult, and attended with great delay, the Certificates of Disability may, in urgent cases, be forwarded by the Surgeon to the Surgeon General for approval; which being given, the discharge will be authorized from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office; and the Surgeon will make out Final Statements.

IV. Medical Officers are prohibited from recommending leaves of absence and furloughs to sick and wounded Officers and Soldiers, except when it is absolutely necessary for them to go home to be restored to health; in which case, the Soldier only will be entitled to transportation, to be given in kind.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, July 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 50. ● }

I. Conscripts engaged on Government work, either directly or by Contractors, will not be taken from the work on which they are engaged, except for the purpose of enrollment, after which they will be returned on the certificate of the officer under whose charge the work is being performed, or with whom the contract is made. Such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon order the detail of the men specified, for a period not to exceed sixty days. A duplicate of such detail will be forwarded at once to the Adjutant and Inspector General, and a triplicate to the Chief of the Department or Bureau for which the work is performed.

Extensions of these details will be made when deemed necessary, on application through the Heads of the Departments or Bureaux.

II. Military Department No. 2 will embrace the States of Mississippi, Alabama, East Louisiana, and that part of Florida which is west of the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola rivers.

III. The Department of East Tennessee will include that part of the State of Georgia which is north of the rail road leading from Augusta, via Atlanta, to West Point, and so much of North Carolina as is west of the Blue Ridge mountains in that State.

IV. Conscripts will be paid from the date of their departure from home for camp of instruction. Troops raised by the States under requisitions made on them by the Confederate States Government, will be paid from the date of their assembling at the rendezvous for service, being already enlisted, or from the date of the enlistment, if that takes place at the rendezvous.

V. The only authority giving mileage or transportation to officers or soldiers in the field, emanates from the General commanding the particular army.

VI. Arms and munitions of war belonging to States, are strictly prohibited from being seized by any Confederate officer; and public arms and supplies will not be diverted from their legitimate destination by any officer of the army.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER.

Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 22, 1862.

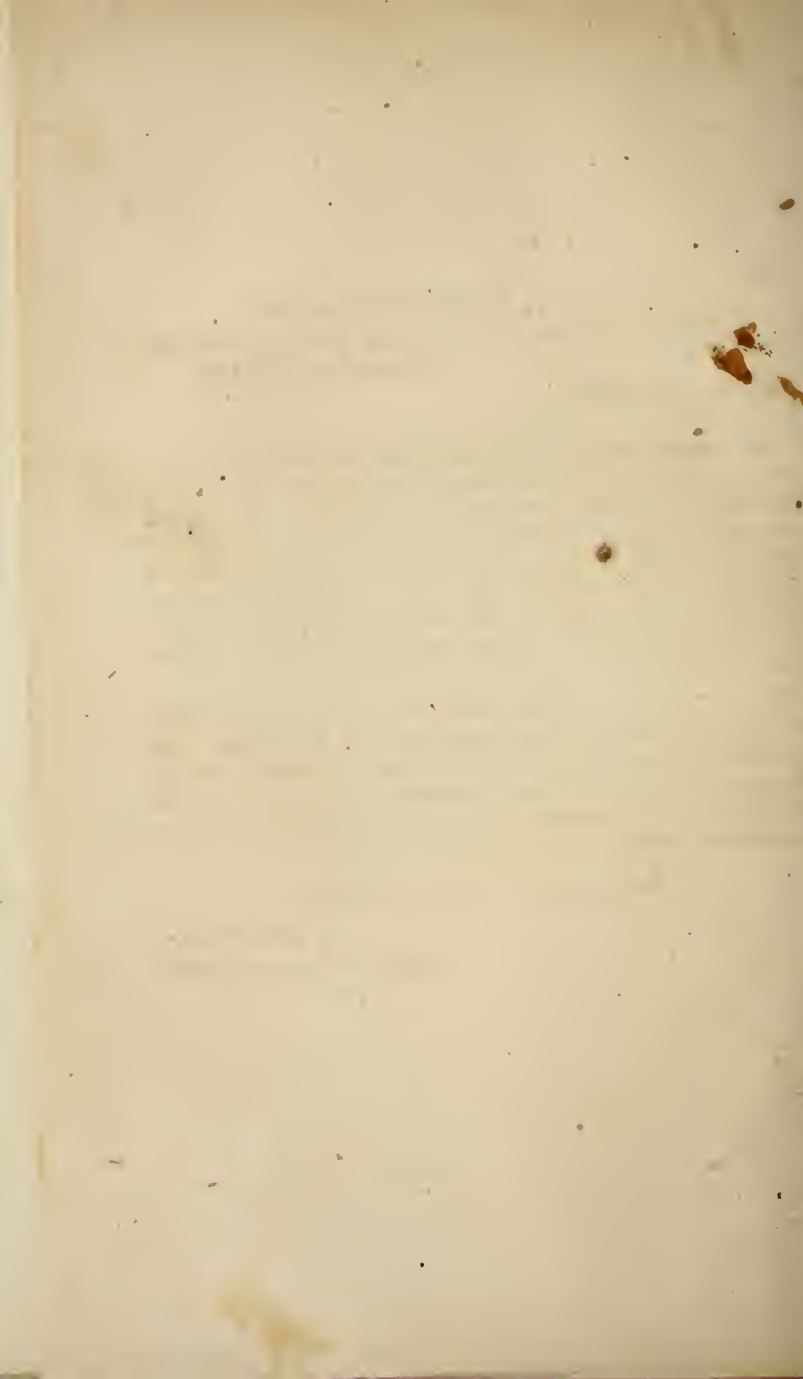
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 51. }

The successful defence of Vicksburg against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Major General VAN DORN, and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the government, and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct, they have not only saved the city entrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction—not restoration.

Lieutenant BROWN, and the officers and crew of the Confederate Steamer Arkansas, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburg, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.





WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 52. }

I. It will be the duty of the Commanding Generals of separate Armies to cause to be entered, in some conspicuous place on the standards of regiments, battalions, and separately organized squadrons of their commands, the names of the several battles in which their regiments, battalions and separate squadrons have been actually engaged.

II. With a view to carry into effect so much of the act of April 21, 1862, as provides, "that the President may, when in his opinion it is proper, fill any vacancy, by the promotion of any officer from any company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which the same may occur, who shall have been distinguished in service, by the exhibition of extraordinary valor or skill, and that when any vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officer of any company, the same may be filled by selection, by the President, of any non-commissioned officer or private from the company in which said vacancy may occur, who shall have been distinguished in the service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill," it will be the duty of the several Commanding Officers herein referred to, to furnish reports, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the "extraordinary valor and skill" displayed by such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as may be recommended by them for promotion, agreeably to the provision of this act. These reports will be passed through the ascending channel of communication, provided by the Army Regulations, to the Commanding General, who will forward the same, with such remarks as he may deem necessary, to the Adjutant and Inspector General, for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. The employees of rail road companies are authorized and requested to examine the passes and furloughs of soldiers passing over their roads, and to arrest all deserters and persons absent without leave from the army, whenever they may be found on said roads, and to deliver them to an officer of the army at the most convenient post or station, or to lodge them in jail, and report their names and regiments to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond. Thirty dollars will be paid

for all deserters delivered to an officer, and fifteen dollars for each deserter lodged in jail. No allowance will be made for the expenses of apprehension and transportation. All jailors receiving deserters are requested to detain them. The usual allowance for prisoners will be made.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, July 31, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 53. }

I. Persons who are liable to conscription under the act of April 16, 1862, will not be taken to serve as partizan rangers. Such as may be engaged for that branch of service, must be over thirty-five years of age.

II. Only aides de camp are to be considered as the personal staff of general officers; all other general staff officers assigned to the commands of general officers, or who may be attached by assignment to their respective head quarters, will be regarded as forming a part of their entire commands; and any change of commanding officer in such commands, will not imply a change in the assignment of the general staff officers.

III. Paragraph I, General Orders No. 44, current series, is hereby revoked, and all paroled prisoners, whose regiments are in the East, will report at Richmond, Virginia, and those whose regiments are in the West, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

IV. All seizures and impressments of any description of property whatever, and especially of arms and ordnance stores belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and officers of the C. S. army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments; and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 54. }

I. The following Orders are published for the information and observance of all concerned:

II. Whereas, by a General Order, dated the 22d July 1862, issued by the Secretary of War of the United States, under the order of the President of the United States, the military commanders of that government within the states of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, are directed to seize and use any property, real or personal, belonging to the inhabitants of this Confederacy, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, and no provision is made for any compensation to the owners of private property thus seized and appropriated by the military commanders of the enemy:

III. And whereas, by General Order number eleven, issued on the 23d July 1862, by Major General Pope, commanding the forces of the enemy in Northern Virginia, it is ordered that all "commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach, in rear of their respective commands. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes, and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse, shall be conducted South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again any where within our lines, or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law. If any person having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use:"

IV. And whereas, by an order issued on the 13th July 1862, by Brigadier General A. Steinwehr, Major William Steadman, a cavalry officer of his brigade, has been ordered to arrest five of the most prominent citizens of Page county, Virginia, to be held as hostages, and to suffer death in the event of any of the soldiers of said Steinwehr being shot by "bush-

whackers," by which term are meant the citizens of this Confederacy who have taken up arms to defend their homes and families:

V. And whereas it results from the above orders that some of the military authorities of the United States, not content with the unjust and aggressive warfare hitherto waged with savage cruelty against an unoffending people, and exasperated by the failure of their effort to subjugate them, have now determined to violate all the rules and usages of war, and to convert the hostilities hitherto waged against armed forces into a campaign of robbery and murder against unarmed citizens and peaceful tillers of the soil:

VI. And whereas this government, bound by the highest obligations of duty to its citizens, is thus driven to the necessity of adopting such just measures of retribution and retaliation as shall seem adequate to repress and punish these barbarities; and whereas the orders above recited have only been published and made known to this government since the signature of a cartel for exchange of prisoners of war, which cartel, in so far as it provides for an exchange of prisoners hereafter captured, would never have been signed or agreed to by this government, if the intention to change the war into a system of indiscriminate murder and robbery had been made known to it; and whereas a just regard to humanity forbids that the repression of crime which this government is thus compelled to enforce should be unnecessarily extended to retaliation on the enlisted men in the army of the United States, who may be the unwilling instruments of the savage cruelty of their commanders, so long as there is hope that the excesses of the enemy may be checked or prevented by retribution on the commissioned officers who have the power to avoid guilty action, by refusing service under a government which seeks their aid in the perpetration of such infamous barbarities:

VII. Therefore, it is ordered that Major General Pope, Brigadier General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be and they are hereby expressly and specially declared to be not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for the parole of future prisoners of war. Ordered further, that in the event of the capture of Major General Pope, or Brigadier General Steinwehr, or of any commissioned officer serving under them, the captive so taken shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States; and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizen or inhabitant of this Confederacy

by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial, whether under pretence of such citizen being a spy or hostage, or any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung, out of the commissioned officers, prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our own citizens thus murdered by the enemy.

● By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 6, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 56. }

I. Military Commanders have no authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; nor does martial law, when declared by the President, under the Act of Congress, justify the arbitrary establishment of the price of commodities in the trade of the citizens of the Confederate States.

II. Necessity alone can warrant the impressment of private property for public use; and wherever the requisite supplies can be obtained by the consent of the owners at fair rates, and without hazardous delay, the military authorities will abstain from the harsh proceeding of impressment.

III. Paragraph V, General Orders No. 33, current series, is hereby revoked; and all discharges will hereafter be made under the 11th Article of War and General Order No. 26, current series.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 57. }

I. The transportation by rail road, of Cavalry and Artillery Horses, unless orders be given in each case permitting such transportation, is hereby prohibited.

II. Hereafter, all soldiers under 18 and over 35 years of age, will be discharged at the expiration of the term for which they have engaged to serve.

III. The words "either directly or," first line General Orders No. 50, will be omitted.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 58.

1. The following rules in relation to the examination of Conscripts, are published for the guidance of the enrolling and medical examining officers:

1. At each camp of instruction, and at such military stations, and other points as may be designated, an experienced Army Surgeon, from a different section of the country, will be detailed to examine Conscripts.

2. All Conscripts capable of bearing arms will be received.

3. Conscripts, not equal to all military duty, may be valuable in the hospital, quartermaster's or other staff department; and if so, will be received.

4. Blindness, excessive deafness and permanent lameness, or great deformity, are obvious reasons for exemption.

5. Confirmed consumption, large, incurable ulcers, and chronic contagious diseases of the skin, are causes for exemption.

6. Single reducible hernia, the loss of an eye or of several fingers, will not incapacitate the subject for the performance of military duty.

7. A certificate of disability of a Conscript, given by a private physician, will not be considered, unless affidavit is made that the Conscript is confined to bed, or that his health and life would be endangered by removal to the place of enrollment.

8. But when a Conscript is incapacitated by temporary sickness, he must present himself, so soon as recovered, to the enrolling officer, or to the nearest school for Conscripts.

9. No previous discharge, certificate or exemption, from any source, will be acknowledged, except those granted to foreigners not domiciled, and to those persons who have furnished substitutes.

10. Medical officers of the army are not allowed to examine Conscripts and give certificates, unless they are regularly detailed for that duty.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, August 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 59. }

Whereas information has been received, that certain peaceable citizens of the Confederate States have been seized and put to death by order of General *Fitch*, commanding the army of the United States, which had invaded the State of Arkansas, upon the ground that one of the said invading army had been shot by some unknown person, who, whatever his condition, had an unquestionable right to defend his home: And whereas enquiry has been made of the government of the United States as to the correctness of the said information, and whether the action of General *Fitch* has the sanction of the said government; to which enquiry the authorities of the United States have refused to answer: And whereas our government is thereby driven to retaliatory measures as the only means to protect the lives of the peaceable citizens of the Confederate States, who may fall into the hands of General *Fitch*, or any persons acting under his authority:

It is hereby ordered that general officers commanding troops of the Confederate States, shall forthwith ascertain and report to the President whether such acts have been committed; and, upon being certified thereof, shall forthwith set apart, by lot, from among any prisoners taken from the army under the command of General *Fitch*, a number of officers equal in number to the persons who have been put to death as aforesaid, and place them in close confinement for execution at such time thereafter as may be ordered by the President; and shall regard the said General *Fitch*, if captured, not as a prisoner of war, but place him in confinement as a felon, until the further order of the President.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
Richmond, August 23, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 61. }

I. Hereafter, all Orders from this Office, published in the Richmond Enquirer, will be considered by the Army as official.

II. In connection with paragraph IV of General Orders No. 32, from this Office, ambulances and wagons for the transportation of regimental hospital supplies, are reserved for the special use of the Hospital Department. While the ambulances, wagons, teams, drivers, &c. will be borne on the returns of the Quartermasters, they will be under the exclusive control of the Medical Officers, and will not be interfered with by any officer, except in permanent encampments, when by direction of the General commanding, the wagons may, if necessary, be temporarily used for local purposes.

III. Paragraph IV, General Orders No. 53, current series, is so modified as to read as follows :

All seizures and impressments of any description of property whatever, belonging to the States of the Confederacy, are hereby prohibited, and Officers of the C. S. Army are enjoined to abstain carefully from such seizures and impressments ; and in case they are made by mistake, such officers are ordered to make prompt restitution.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 63. }

All General Staff Officers who hold appointments as such in the Confederate States Army, and who have received, or may hereafter receive appointments of higher grade in the line of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, will immediately signify to this Office their preference for one or other of these appointments, as both cannot be held by the same Officer.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, September 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 64. }

I. Conscripts in the employment of the government, who leave their employment without authority, will be arrested as deserters, on the order of the officer under whom they are employed. Conscripts working for contractors will, under like circumstances, be arrested as deserters, by the enrolling officer of the district, on complaint and proof by the contractor.

II. The reception of substitutes under 18 years of age, is hereby prohibited. The reception of substitutes into partisan corps is prohibited, as is also the reception of substitutes into any company not fully organized and received by the department. A substitute becoming liable to conscription, renders his principal also liable, unless exempt on other grounds.

III. Commissaries of Subsistence in the field and at depots will transfer all the hides of slaughtered beeves to officers of the Quartermaster's department, who will receive them, and preserve the same to be tanned.

IV. Commanders of army corps, regiments and battalions will make to this office monthly returns of their respective commands, on the forms furnished, and according to the directions expressed on them. Officers in charge of camps of instruction will make to this office, on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, returns of the state of the recruiting service, showing the number of conscripts enrolled in camp at the date of last report, the number enrolled and accepted during the period for which report is made, the number sent forward to regiments, and the total remaining in camp.

V. Paragraph II, General Orders No. 62, current series, is amended so as to read as follows :

It is hereby announced that no oath of allegiance to the United States, and no parole by a person not in military service, pledging himself not to bear arms against the United States, will be regarded as an exemption from service in the armies of the Confederate States ; but persons liable to conscription, taking such oath or giving such parole, will be enrolled for service. If captured by the enemy, they will be demanded as prisoners of war.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 65. }

I. Each Cadet in the Confederate States service will forthwith report, to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Virginia, the State in which he was born; the County and State whence appointed, and whether the appointment was "at large," or from a "Congressional District;" his age at the date of his appointment in the Confederate service, and whether he was appointed to West Point, together with the date of such appointment, and the date of his leaving.

II. Promotions of company officers, as such, in the Provisional Army, take place in the respective companies in which the officers are serving, and not through the line of the regiment or battalion: that is, on the vacancy of the Captain, the First Lieutenant of the company will succeed; and the Second Lieutenant of the same company will be entitled to succeed to the vacancy created by the promotion of the First Lieutenant.

III. Paroled or exchanged prisoners, sick or wounded, in hospitals, who have not been furnished with descriptive lists, will be mustered for payment upon the hospital rolls, by Surgeons in charge, upon their affidavit that they have not received pay for the period for which they claim it to be due, and are not indebted to the Confederate government beyond the amount which may be stated.

IV. All officers of the subsistence department will return to the Commissary, from whom they draw subsistence, all barrels and sacks. If they fail to return them, they will be charged 75 cents for each barrel and \$1 25 for each sack.

V. The medical officers detailed, by virtue of paragraph I, General Orders No. 58, current series, to examine Conscripts at camps of instruction, will forward every week, through the commanding officers, to the Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, the names in full of the Conscripts received who are not equal to all military duty, but may be valuable in the hospital, quartermaster or other staff department, in order that they may be detailed for those branches of the service. The previous occupation of the Conscript will be reported, with a recommendation for any special duty for which he may appear suited.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 2, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 74. }

I. The execution of the act approved April 16th, 1862, commonly called the Conscription Act, and of all the amendments thereto, is suspended by direction of the President, in the States of Kentucky and Missonri. Troops from those States will, until further orders, be received into the Confederate service under the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act above referred to, the execution of which is hereby suspended.

II. The attention of officers and all others concerned is called to the fact that General Orders No. 72, published incorrectly in the Richmond Enquirer of September 30th, and the Richmond Whig of October 1st and 2d, was published correctly on the 1st instant and thereafter in the Enquirer, and on the 3d instant and thereafter in the Whig.

III. All furloughed, sick and wounded soldiers, will have transportation furnished them to their homes and back, where their furloughs are of sufficient length to warrant it.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
 No. 78. }

I. Commandants of posts, when consulted by officers of the Telegraph Companies as to the propriety of sending a message, will advise against it:

1st. When it relates to the movements of troops.

2d. When it relates to the position of particular corps.

3d. When it gives information from which the movements and strength of the Armies of the Confederate States, or any portion of them, can be inferred.

II. The following is published as the schedule of average cost of arms, or parts of arms and accoutrements, required by paragraph 78 of Ordinance Regulations:

Soldiers will be charged for loss on the Muster Rolls, according to this table:

ARMS.				
Enfield Rifles,	-	-	-	\$ 50 00
Rifle Muskets, cal. 58,	-	-	-	35 00
“ “ “ 69,	-	-	-	25 00
All other Rifles, with Bayonets,	-	-	-	30 00
“ “ without “	-	-	-	25 00
Smooth Bore Musket and Bayonet,	-	-	-	18 00
“ “ Musketoons,	-	-	-	16 00
Hall's Carbines,	-	-	-	15 00
Sharp's “	-	-	-	45 00
All other Carbines, at valuation, or not to exceed	-	-	-	35 00
Sabres of all sorts,	“	“	“	18 00

PARTS OF ARMS.

Bayonets,	-	-	-	\$ 5 00
Sabre Bayonets,	-	-	-	8 00
Ramrods,	-	-	-	2 00
Wiper, Screw Driver, or Ball Screw,	-	-	-	1 00
Spring Vice,	-	-	-	1 50
Cock Screw,	-	-	-	1 00

ACCOUTREMENTS.

Cartridge Box,	-	-	-	-	2 50
Cap Pouch,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Waist Belt,	-	-	-	-	0 75
Shoulder Belt,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Bayonet Scabbard,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Sword Belt,	-	-	-	-	3 00

III. General Hospitals are under the authority of the local commanding officers; but their general management, and the medical officers thereof, should be left to the control of the Senior Surgeon and Medical Director, to be interfered with by the Commanding Officer only in special cases, which will be referred to the Commander of the Department.

IV. Inasmuch as the Regulations concerning the issue of commissary stores have been violated by issuing the same to civilians: Hereafter, all issues of subsistence not warranted by the Regulations, are positively prohibited.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 29, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 79. }

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Tallahassee, Florida, on the 12th day of September 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 191, dated August 16th, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, whereof, Colonel GEORGE P. HARRISON, Jr., 32d Regiment Georgia Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried, Major JOHN G. BARNWELL, Corps of Artillery U. S. A., on the following Charges and Specifications:

CHARGE I.

Abandoning his Post.

Specification.—In this, that Major JOHN G. BARNWELL, while in command of the detachment of troops at or near New Smyrna, Florida, for the purpose of protecting the government property landed at that point by the steamers "Kate and Cecile," did, on or about the 11th day of March 1862, abandon his post or position, ordering all the troops of the command off, leaving the arms and ammunition and other valuable property, which he was under orders to protect, abandoned to such evil disposed persons as might choose to take them away, and to the enemy, whose approach in that quarter was momentarily expected.

CHARGE II.

Conduct Subversive of Good Order and Military Discipline.

Specification.—In this, that the said Major JOHN G. BARNWELL, after abandoning his command, and while proceeding in the direction of Tallahassee, Florida, through the interior of the State, did state to divers persons in the country, "that the property landed at Smyrna was abandoned." "That he believed the last package had crossed the St. John's river." "That the only way to save even a portion of it, was for the people to rush over and take what they could carry off in their hands." "That there were splendid guns, swords, pistols, shoes, blankets, &c., which could be had for the taking, or words and expressions of like tenor; which words and expressions did induce many to congregato

about the camps, and tempted them to appropriate to themselves articles of value, to the detriment of the public service."

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The Court find the accused, Major JOHN G. BARNWELL, Corps of Artillery C. S. Army, "*not guilty*" of the Charges and Specifications preferred against him, and do therefore *honorably acquit him*.

II. The proceedings in this case, being irregular, in the essential particular that one of the members of the Court, who appears by the record to have been absent one day while the testimony was taking, afterwards resumed his seat, and participated in the further action of the Court, thereby vitiating its judgment, are disapproved.

While there is nothing in the record of this case to leave any imputation upon the courage and zeal of Major BARNWELL, and his skill and judgment in managing his troops, his appropriation of the arms and equipments to the use of the men under his command, is not justified by any exigency that seems to have existed, nor to have been made with proper regard for the responsibility of the officer under whose immediate charge they were.

Neither Major BARNWELL or Major SIMKINS, Assistant Quartermaster (the prosecutor in the case), seem to have apprehended the extent of their duty in regard to the proper protection of these public stores, and to their failure and want of a hearty co-operation, some loss of public property is undoubtedly due.

Major JOHN G. BARNWELL, Corps of Artillery, C. S. A., is released from arrest, and will return to duty.

III. The General Court Martial, of which Col. GEORGE P. HARRISON, JR., 32d Regiment Georgia Volunteers, is President, is dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, October 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 80. }

I. Upon the death of a commissioned officer in the service of the Confederate States, *his immediate commanding officer* will forthwith make out a certificate of the fact, stating his rank, and the command to which he belonged; when, where and from what cause he died; and if possible, when and by whom he was last paid.

Upon the death of a non-commissioned officer or private in said service, *the officer commanding his company at the time of his death*, will in like manner forthwith make out a descriptive list, in which he will set forth when, where and by whom he was enlisted; when, where and from what cause he died; when and by whom he was last paid; whether there is any bounty or commutation for clothing due him; and whether there are any stoppages against him; for what cause, and of what amount.

These certificates and descriptive lists will be transmitted directly to the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

II. *Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in charge of military hospitals, or of sick and wounded officers and soldiers in private hospitals and houses*, upon the death of either an officer or a soldier, will forthwith make out and forward directly to the Second Auditor of the Treasury of the Confederate States, a certificate, stating, in the case of a commissioned officer, his rank, and the command to which he belonged: in the cases of non-commissioned officers and privates, the company and regiment to which they belonged; and in all cases, when, where and from what cause they died. Should the deceased leave any effects or money, a statement, setting forth a list of the effects; the amount of the money, and in whose hands the same will remain until legally called for, will accompany said certificate.

III. Lieutenant Colonel W. LEROY BROWN, on ordnance duty, is hereby detailed to supervise the examination of candidates in the army for appointments as artillery officers for ordnance duty, as authorized by act of congress, approved 16th September 1862.

He will, in succession, proceed to the several head quarters of the

armies, under such special instructions as may be given him hereafter: and the *General commanding* will, on his application, associate with him any two artillery officers he may select, performing ordnance duties, who, together with himself, will constitute an *Examining Board*.

Due notice will be given, through the *Richmond Enquirer*, of the time at which examinations will be held.

Applications for permission to be examined, will be addressed to the *General commanding* each army, and will be filed with his Chief of Ordnance, to be laid before the Board of Examiners.

IV. *Ordnance Officers serving on the Staff of Commanding Generals*, will not enter into contracts for, nor purchase ordnance supplies, except in case of necessity, on the authority of the General; which must be attached to the contract or account for purchase.

The exigency requiring the purchase or contract, will also be stated.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Richmond, November 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 81. }

I. *The payment of commissioned officers* by any other Quartermaster than the Quartermaster of the command to which they belong, is hereby prohibited, unless they exhibit to the Quartermaster to whom application for payment is made, orders from their commanding officers, or from the department, showing them to be absent on detached duty, or leaves of absence from the Commanding General under whom they are serving.

II. The following will be the organization of a Company of Light Artillery, according to the number of guns composing the battery, viz :

FOR A BATTERY OF SIX GUNS.

- 1 Captain.
- 2 First Lieutenants.
- 2 Second Lieutenants.
- 1 Sergeant Major or First Sergeant.
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
- 6 Sergeants.
- 12 Corporals.
- 2 Buglers or Trumpeters.
- 1 Guidon.
- 2 Artificers.
- 64 to 125 Privates.

FOR A BATTERY OF FOUR GUNS.

- 1 Captain.
- 1 First Lieutenant.
- 2 Second Lieutenants.
- 1 Sergeant Major or First Sergeant.
- 1 Quartermaster Sergeant.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 8 Corporals.
- 2 Buglers.
- 1 Guidon.
- 2 Artificers.
- 64 to 125 Privates.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 82. }

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE.

In view of the exigencies of the country, and the absolute necessity of keeping in the service our gallant army, and of placing in the field a large additional force to meet the advancing columns of the enemy now invading our soil: Therefore,

SEC. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States, for three years, unless the war shall have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 35 years at the time the call or calls may be made, who are legally exempted from military service. All of the persons aforesaid who are now in the armies of the Confederacy, and whose term of service will expire before the end of the war, shall be continued in the service for three years from the date of their original enlistment, unless the war shall have been sooner ended: provided, however, that all such companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, whose term of original enlistment was for twelve months, shall have the right, within forty days, on a day to be fixed by the commander of the brigade, to reorganize said companies, battalions and regiments, by electing all their officers which they had a right heretofore to elect, who shall be commissioned by the President: provided further, that furloughs not exceeding sixty days, with transportation home and back, shall be granted to all those retained in the service by the provisions of this act, beyond the period of their original enlistment, and who have not heretofore received furloughs under the provisions of an act entitled "an act providing for the granting of bounty and furloughs to privates and non-commissioned officers in the provisional army," approved 11th December eighteen hundred and sixty-one; said furloughs to be granted at such times and in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem most compatible with the public interest: and provided further, that in lieu of a furlough, the commutation value in money of the transportation herein above granted, shall be paid to each private, musician or non-commissioned officer who may elect to receive it, at such time as the furlough would otherwise be granted: provided further, that all persons under the age of 18 years or over the age of 35 years, who are now enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States, in the regiments, squadrons, battalions and companies hereafter to be reorganized, shall be required to remain in their respective companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments for ninety days, unless their places can be sooner supplied by other recruits not now in the service, who are between the ages of 18 and 35 years: And all laws and parts of laws pro-*

viding for the re-enlistment of volunteers and the organization thereof into companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That such companies, squadrons, battalions or regiments organized, or in process of organization by authority from the Secretary of War, as may be within thirty days from the passage of this act, so far completed as to have the whole number of men requisite for organization actually enrolled, not embracing in said organizations any persons now in service, shall be mustered into the service of the Confederate States as part of the land forces of the same; to be received in that arm of the service in which they are authorized to organize; and shall elect their company, battalion and regimental officers.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That for the enrollment of all persons comprehended within the provisions of this act, who are not already in service in the armies of the Confederate States, it shall be lawful for the President, with the consent of the Governors of the respective States, to employ State officers; and on failure to obtain such consent, he shall employ Confederate officers, charged with the duty of making such enrollment in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed by him.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That persons enrolled under the provisions of the preceding section, shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to the different companies now in service, until each company is filled to its maximum number, and the persons so enrolled shall be assigned to companies from the States from which they respectively come.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all seamen and ordinary seamen in the land forces of the Confederate States, enrolled under the provisions of this act, may, on application of the Secretary of the Navy, be transferred from the land forces to the naval service.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where a State may not have in the army a number of regiments, battalions, squadrons or companies sufficient to absorb the number of persons subject to military service under this act, belonging to such State, then the residue or excess thereof shall be kept as a reserve, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of War, and that at stated periods of not greater than three months, details, determined by lot, shall be made from said reserve, so that each company shall, as nearly as practicable, be kept full: *provided*, that the persons held in reserve may remain at home until called into service by the President: *provided also*, that during their stay at home, they shall not receive pay: *provided further*, that the persons comprehended in this act, shall not be subject to the Rules and Articles of War until mustered into the actual service of the Confederate States; except that said persons, when enrolled and liable to duty, if they shall willfully refuse to obey said call, each of them shall be held to be a deserter, and punished as such, under said Articles: *provided further*, that whenever, in the opinion of the President, the exigencies of the public service may require it, he shall be authorized to call into actual service the entire reserve, or so much as may be necessary, not previously assigned to different companies in service under provision of section four of this act. Said reserve shall be organized under such rules as the Secretary of War may adopt: *provided*, the company, battalion and regimental officers shall be elected by the troops composing the same: *provided*, the troops raised in any one State shall not be combined in regimental, battalion, squadron or company organization with troops raised in any other States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all soldiers now serving in the army or mustered in the military service of the Confederate States, or enrolled in said service under the authorizations heretofore issued by the Secretary of War, and who are continued in the service by virtue of this act, who have not received the bounty of fifty dollars allowed by existing laws, shall be entitled to receive said bounty.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That each man who may hereafter be mustered into the service, and who shall arm himself with a musket, shot-gun, rifle or carbine, accepted as an efficient weapon, shall be paid the value thereof, to be ascertained by the mustering officer, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, if he is willing to sell the same; and if he is not, then he shall be entitled to receive one dollar a month for the use of said received and approved musket, rifle, shot-gun or carbine.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That persons not liable for duty may be received as substitutes for those who are, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That all vacancies shall be filled by the President from the company, battalion, squadron or regiment in which such vacancies shall occur, by promotion according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency: *provided, however*, that the President may, when in his opinion it may be proper, fill such vacancy or vacancies by the promotion of any officer or officers, or private or privates from such company, battalion, squadron or regiment who shall have been distinguished in the service by exhibition of valor and skill, and that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the lowest grade of the commissioned officers of a company, said vacancy shall be filled by election: *provided*, that all appointments made by the President shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the first section of this act relating to the election of officers, shall apply to those regiments, battalions, and squadrons which are composed of twelve months and war companies combined in the same organization, without regard to the manner in which the officers thereof were originally appointed.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That each company of infantry shall consist of one hundred and twenty-five, rank and file; each company of field artillery of one hundred and fifty, rank and file; and each of cavalry, of eighty, rank and file.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons subject to enrollment, who are not now in the service, under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted, previous to such enrollment, to volunteer in companies now in the service. [Approved April 16th, 1862.]

[No. 17.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE FURTHER FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE, APPROVED APRIL 16, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-

five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as, in his judgment, may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment: and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are or may hereafter become eighteen years of age; and when once enrolled, all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time: *provided*, that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages heretofore stated, he shall call for those between the ages of thirty-five and any other age less than forty five: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *and provided further*, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective States at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each State since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations to be officered by the State having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: *provided*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same, and that in such locality, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the Confederate service, under any of the acts passed by the Confederate Congress prior to the passage of the act to provide further for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

[No 53.]

AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM MILITARY DUTY, AND TO REPEAL AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO EXEMPT CERTAIN PERSONS FROM ENROLLMENT FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES," APPROVED 21ST APRIL 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons who shall be held unfit for military service in the field, by reason of bodily or mental incapacity or imbecility, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of War; the Vice-President of the Confederate States; the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate and State Governments, including postmasters appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and such clerks in their offices as are allowed by the Postmaster General, and now employed, and excluding all other postmasters, their assistants and clerks, and except such State officers as the several States may have declared, or may hereafter declare by law to be liable to militia duty; the members of both Houses of the Congress of the Confederate States, and of the Legislatures of the several States, and their respective officers; all clerks now in the offices of the Confederate and State Governments authorized by law, receiving salaries or fees; all volunteer troops, heretofore raised by any State since the passage of the act entitled "An Act further to provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, while such troops shall be in active service under State

authority; *provided*, that this exemption shall not apply to any person who was liable to be called into service by virtue of said act of April 16th, 1862; all pilots and persons engaged in the merchant marine service; the president, superintendents, conductors, treasurer, chief clerk, engineers, managers, station agents, section masters, two expert track hands to each section of eight miles, and mechanics in the active service and employment of rail road companies, not to embrace laborers, porters and messengers; the president, general superintendent and operators of telegraph companies, the local superintendent and operators of said companies, not to exceed four in number at any locality, but that at the seat of Government of the Confederate States; the president, superintendents, captains, engineers, chief clerk and mechanics in the active service and employment of all companies engaged in river and canal navigation, and all captains of boats and engineers therein employed; one editor of each newspaper now being published, and such employees as the editor or proprietor may certify upon oath to be indispensable for conducting the publication; the public printer, and those employed to perform the public printing for the Confederate and State Governments; every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect and in the regular discharge of ministerial duties, and all persons who have been and now are members of the society of Friends and the association of Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonists, in regular membership in their respective denominations; *provided*, members of the society of Friends, Nazarenes, Mennonists and Dunkards shall furnish substitutes or pay a tax of \$500 each into the public treasury; all physicians who now are, and for the last five years have been, in actual practice of their profession; all shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, millers and their engineers, millwrights, skilled and actually employed at their regular vocation in the said trades, habitually engaged in working for the public, and whilst so actually employed; *provided*, said persons shall make oath in writing that they are so skilled and actually employed at the time at their regular vocation in one of the above trades; which affidavit shall only be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated; *provided further*, that the exemptions herein granted to persons by reason of their peculiar mechanical or other occupation or employment, not connected with the public service, shall be subject to the condition that the products of the labor of such exempts, or of the companies and establishments with which they are connected, shall be sold and disposed of by the proprietors at prices not exceeding seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, or within a maximum to be fixed by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it is further *provided*, that if the proprietors of any such manufacturing establishments shall be shown, upon evidence, to be submitted to, and judged of, by the Secretary of War, to have violated, or in any manner evaded the true intent and spirit of the foregoing proviso, the exemptions therein granted shall no longer be extended to them, their superintendents or operatives in said establishments, but they and each and every of them shall be forthwith enrolled under the provisions of this act, and ordered into the Confederate army, and shall, in no event, be again exempted therefrom by reason of said manufacturing establishments or employment therein; all superintendents of public hospitals, lunatic asylums, and the regular physicians, nurses and attendants therein, and the teachers employed in the institutions for the deaf, dumb and blind; in each apothecary store, now established and doing business, one apothecary in good standing, who is a practical apothecary;

superintendents and operators in wool and cotton factories, paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, who may be exempted by the Secretary of War: *provided*, the profits of such establishments shall not exceed seventy-five per centum upon the cost of production, to be determined upon oath of the parties, subject to the same penalties for violation of the provisions herein contained as are herein before provided in case of other manufacturing and mechanical employments; all presidents and teachers of colleges, academies, schools and theological seminaries, who have been regularly engaged as such for two years previous to the passage of this act; all artizans, mechanics and employees in the establishments of the government for the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies, who may be certified by the officer in charge thereof, as necessary for such establishments; also, all artizans, mechanics, and employees in the establishments of such persons as are or may be engaged under contracts with the government in furnishing arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war: *provided*, that the chief of the ordnance bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall approve of the number of the operatives required in such establishments; all persons employed in the manufacture of arms, or ordnance of any kind by the several states; or by contractors to furnish the same to the several state governments, whom the Governor or Secretary of State thereof may certify to be necessary to the same; all persons engaged in the construction of ships, gun boats, engines, sails, or other articles necessary to the public defence, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy; all superintendents, managers, mechanics, and miners employed in the production and manufacture of salt to the extent of 20 bushels per day, and of lead and iron, and all persons engaged in burning coke for smelting, and manufacture of iron; regular miners in coal mines, and all colliers engaged in making charcoal for making pig and bar iron, not to embrace laborers, messengers, wagoners and servants, unless employed at works conducted under the authority and by the officers or agents of a State, or in works employed in the production of iron for the Confederate States; one male citizen for every 500 head of cattle, for every 250 head of horses or mules, and one shepherd for every 500 head of sheep, of such persons as are engaged exclusively in raising stock: *provided*, that there is no white male adult not liable to do military duty engaged with such person in raising stock; to secure the proper police of the country, one person either as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation on which one white person is required to be kept by the laws or ordinances of any State, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to do military service; and in States having no such law, one person as agent, owner or overseer, on each plantation of twenty negroes, and on which there is no white male adult not liable to military service: *and furthermore*, for additional police for every twenty negroes on two or more plantations, within five miles of each other, and each having less than twenty negroes, on which there is no white male adult not liable to military duty, one person, being the oldest of the owners or overseers on such plantations; and such other persons as the President shall be satisfied, on account of justice, equity or necessity, ought to be exempted, are hereby exempted from military service in the armies of the Confederate States; also, a regiment raised under and by authority of the State of Texas for frontier defence, now in the service of said State, while in such service: *provided further*, that the exemptions herein above enumerated and granted hereby, shall only continue whilst the persons exempted are actually engaged in their respective pursuits or occupations.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "an act to exempt certain persons from enrollment for service in the armies of the Confederate States," approved the 21st of April 1862, is hereby repealed. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

[No. 42.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO FURTHER PROVIDE FOR THE PUBLIC DEFENCE," APPROVED 16TH APRIL 1862, AND THE ACT TO AMEND THE SAME, APPROVED SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That all persons subject to enrollment for military service, may be enrolled under instructions from the War Department, and reported by the enrolling officer wherever found, whether within the state or county of their residence or not; and when so enrolled, shall be subject to the provisions of law as fully as if enrolled within the county and state of which they may be residents: *provided*, that this act shall not extend to any member of a military organization under any State law, while he remains in actual service without the limits of his State: *and provided further*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act as regards the residents of any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the act entitled "an act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, and the act to amend the last mentioned act, approved September 27th, 1862. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

(No. 49.)

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH PLACES OF RENDEZVOUS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENROLLED MEN.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That there shall be established in each county, parish or district, and in any city in a county, parish or district in the several States, a place of rendezvous for the persons in said county, district, parish or city, enrolled for military duty in the field, who shall be there examined by one or more surgeons to be employed by the government, to be assigned to that duty by the President on a day of which ten days' notice shall be given by said Surgeon, and from day to day next thereafter until all who shall be in attendance for the purpose of examination shall have been examined; and the decision of said surgeons, under regulations to be established by the Secretary of War, as to the physical and mental capacity of any such person for military duty in the field, shall be final; and those only thus ascertained to be fit for military duty in the field shall be required to assemble at camps of instruction.

SEC. 2. There shall be assigned to each Congressional District in the several States, three surgeons, who shall constitute a board of examination in such district for the purpose specified in the foregoing section, any one or more of whom may act at any place of rendezvous in said districts.

SEC. 3. When it shall appear to any surgeon attending such place of rendezvous, by the certificate of a respectable physician resident in that county, district, parish or city in a county, parish or district, that any enrolled person therein is unable to attend on account of sickness, it shall be the duty of said surgeon to file said certificate with the commandant of the nearest camp of instruction; and if the person

named therein shall not within a reasonable time report himself for examination at said camp of instruction, or his continued disability certified by the certificate of a respectable physician of his county, city, district or parish, he shall be held liable as absent without leave of his commanding officer. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

II. Commandants of Conscripts and Camps of Instruction.

1. An officer, styled the Commandant of Conscripts, will be appointed for each State, who will be charged with the supervision of the enrollment and disposition of conscripts. He will establish one or more camps, in which conscripts will be assembled and instructed, and may recommend for appointment a Surgeon, a Quartermaster, a Commissary, and the requisite number of Drillmasters for each camp. If more than one camp be established, he may also recommend a commandant for each camp not under his own immediate command.

2. A hospital will be established and huts for winter quarters constructed at each camp; and all conscripts assembled at the camps will be promptly vaccinated, if it has not already been done.

3. The Commandant of Conscripts will require from each camp a report on the first Monday in every month, showing the expenses of the preceding month; the number of conscripts in the camp; the number received and sent away during the preceding month; the regiments, battalions or companies to which they were sent; the number transferred to the navy; the number of sick; the nature of their diseases, and the number of deaths. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army.

4. The Commandants of Conscripts east of the Mississippi river will receive orders only from the War Department, and will not be interfered with by Generals commanding departments or armies in the field. West of the Mississippi they will report to and receive instructions from the Commanding General of the Trans-Mississippi department, who will require them to conform as nearly as possible to this order, and to the regulations prescribed for commandants east of the Mississippi. He will make a consolidated monthly report to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army.

5. The commandants of all regiments, battalions, squadrons or unattached companies which were in service on the 16th of April 1862, desiring to receive conscripts, may transmit, through the Adjutant and Inspector General of the army, statements of the strength of their commands, to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, who,

unless otherwise ordered, will, as far as practicable, distribute the conscripts of the State among its regiments, battalions and companies thereof, in proportion to their respective deficiencies.

He will consult the wishes of the conscripts in assigning them to companies or regiments, so far as may be consistent with their proper distribution, and will not separate men from the same county, district or parish, if it can be avoided. The same rule will be observed by the commandants of corps in assigning conscripts to companies.

6. Conscripts for cavalry will only be taken from those who furnish their own horses. No conscripts can be assigned to companies mustered into service since the 16th of April 1862.

7. The Commandants of Conscripts are specially enjoined to pay unceasing attention to the health, comfort and instruction of the conscripts under their command, and to bear in mind that the efficiency of the army and the safety of the country depend in a great measure upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

III. Enrollment of Conscripts.

All white male residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 18 and 40, not exempted by Act of Congress, or not already in the service, will be enrolled. Persons liable to enrollment may be enrolled wherever they may be found, as provided by the Act No. 42, herewith published.

IV. Undomiciled Foreigners.

1. Foreigners not domiciled in the Confederate States are not liable to enrollment. Domicil in the Confederate States consists in residence with intention permanently to remain in those States, and to abandon domicil elsewhere. Long residence of itself does not constitute domicil. A person may acquire domicil in less than one year, and he may not acquire it in twenty years' residence. If there is a determination to return to the native country and to retain the domicil there, no length of residence can confer domicil.

The principal evidences of intention to remain are the declarations of the party, the exercise of rights of citizenship, marriage and the acquisition of real estate; but the intention may be gathered from other facts.

2. The enrollment will be made by the enrolling officers of the State, if the Governor thereof will permit them to act under the orders of the Commandant of Conscripts, and application will be made by the said

commandants for such permission. If it be declined, the Commandant will report the fact to the Adjutant and Inspector General, and ask for the employment of confederate officers for the purpose of making enrollments. If the Governor consent, but the enrolling officers of the state be found unable or unwilling to discharge their duty efficiently, the like application will be made to the Adjutant and Inspector General; and in such event, a commissioned officer for each congressional district, and a non-commissioned officer or private for each county, city, town, district or parish, will be assigned to such duty.

In making such assignment, officers and men disabled by wounds from active duty in the field, and acquainted in the localities in which they are required to serve, will, as far as practicable, be selected. The commissioned officer in each district will superintend the enrollments and collection of conscripts therein. Non-commissioned officers and privates, while so employed, will be allowed pay as extra duty men. The enrolling officers of the states, if employed, will be paid the compensation allowed by the State laws for similar services.

The Commanding Generals of armies in the field will order such commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as they think qualified to be enrolling officers or drill officers, and who are unfit for active service in the field, to report to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, who will order such of them to duty as may be required, and report the remainder by letter to the Commanding General, as not needed for such service.

3. Enrollments for particular regiments, squadrons, battalions and companies in service on the 16th of April 1862, may be made by officers detailed for the purpose by the Commanding General of a department or an army in the field; but such officers must report to the Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, receive instructions from him, and assemble their conscripts at such point as he may designate. Conscripts enrolled without reporting to such commandant, will be deemed to be enrolled for general service, and shall at any time be transferred, on their own application, or on the application of commandants of corps needing conscripts, to such corps.

V. Exemptions.

The Exemption Act will be construed prospectively, and does not authorize the discharge of any one enrolled, or in service prior to the 11th day of October 1862.

VI. Bodily and Mental Infirmary.

1. Questions of bodily and mental incapacity will be decided by Surgeons employed for the purpose, by virtue of the Act of Congress approved on the 11th of October 1862.

Three Surgeons in each congressional district will be recommended by the Commandants of Conscripts to the Adjutant and Inspector General for employment, under the foregoing act; and the said commandants will establish in each county, city, parish or district a place of rendezvous for the examination of conscripts enrolled therein.

2. The three Surgeons employed in each congressional district will constitute a Board of Examination for the district; and one or more of them may act at any place of rendezvous therein. They shall fix days for the examination of conscripts in each county, city, parish or district, and give at least ten days' notice thereof, by publication in one or more newspapers circulating in the congressional district, and by notice posted at the principal places of public resort.

3. The enrolling officer for the county, city, parish or district shall attend at such examinations, and enroll and send to the camp of instruction such persons as are examined and found by the Surgeon to be capable of bearing arms. The standard of bodily capacity shall be that established by General Order, No. 58, modified by the omission of the 3d paragraph, which authorized the enrollment of persons not equal to all military duty. No person will be enrolled as a conscript, who is not capable of bearing arms.

4. Persons deemed incapable of bearing arms shall be reported by the Examining Surgeon to the Board of Examination, who shall determine the questions of exemption, and grant certificates thereof. The certificates shall specify whether the incapacity is temporary or permanent; and if permanent, the party shall be exempt from future examination, unless specially ordered by the board. So soon as the Examining Board shall be organized in any congressional district, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties, no other mode of examination for persons in that district will be pursued; and the decision of the Examining Board will be deemed final.

5. The fact that a person has been discharged from service for physical disability or other cause, does not of itself exempt from enrollment as a conscript.

6. If any enrolled person is unable to attend at the rendezvous on account of sickness, he will send to the Examining Surgeon a certificate specifying the cause of absence, and its probable duration, from some respectable physician resident in the county, city, parish or district in which the rendezvous is situated. The Examining Surgeon shall send the certificate to the Commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction; and if the person mentioned therein shall not report himself for examination at the said camp within a reasonable period, or send to the Commandant of the Camp a renewal of the certificate, showing his continued disability, he shall be deemed absent without leave.

7. A compensation of \$4 per diem, while actually employed, will be allowed to each of the Examining Surgeons, and will be paid on their certified account by the Quartermaster of the nearest Camp of Instruction.

VII. Friends, Dunkards, Nazarenes and Mennonites.

All persons of the above denominations, in regular membership therein on the 11th day of October 1862, shall be exempt from enrollment, on furnishing a substitute, or on presenting to the enrolling officer a receipt from a bonded Quartermaster for the tax of five hundred dollars imposed by Act of Congress, and an affidavit by the Bishop, Presiding Elder, or other officer whose duty it is to preserve the records of membership in the denomination to which the party belongs, setting forth distinctly the fact that the party on the 11th day of October 1862 was in regular membership with such denomination. The affidavit must be taken and certified by a Justice of the Peace, or other officer appointed by the law of his State to administer oaths; and his authority to administer oaths must be certified by the Clerk of a court of record, under the seal of the court.

All Assistant Quartermasters, to whom the said tax is tendered, will receive and receipt for it, and pay the same into the Treasury of the Confederate States, without unreasonable delay. The enrolling officer will receive the receipt and forward it to the Commandant of Conscripits, by whom it will be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, who will charge the Assistant Quartermaster with the amount received by him.

VIII. Provision against Extortion.

1. When application for exemption is made by any shoemaker, tanner, blacksmith, wagonmaker, miller, mill engineer or millwright, not in the employment of any company or establishment, but working for himself, the party seeking exemption shall state in writing, under oath, that he is

skilled and actually employed in his said trade; that he is habitually engaged in working for the public; that the products of his labor, while exempt from military service, shall not be sold, exchanged or bartered for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; and that he will not, by any arrangement, shift or contrivance, evade the law, or receive a greater price or reward than it allows.

2. Where application is made to exempt superintendents and operatives in wool and cotton factories and paper mills, and superintendents and managers of wool carding machines, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, millers, mill engineers or millwrights, not working for themselves, but in the employment of some company or establishment, the president or some director, if the company be incorporated, if not, the proprietor of the business, or if there be a firm, some partner therein, shall make oath in writing that the said superintendents, operatives, managers or mechanics, as the case may be, are skilled and actually employed in their said vocations; that they are habitually working for the public; that they are absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern; that the products thereof shall not be sold, or exchanged, or bartered, during the said exemption, for a price exceeding the cost of production and seventy-five per cent. profit thereon; that no shift, contrivance or arrangement shall be made to evade the law, or to secure a larger return or profit than it allows; and that exemption is not sought for a larger number of persons than is absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the business of the concern.

3. The foregoing affidavits shall be made before some Justice of the Peace or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, and if such Justice or other person be not personally known to the enrolling officer to be what he purports to be, his official character and his right to administer oaths must be certified by the Clerk of some court of record, under the seal of his court.

The affidavits shall be returned to the Commandant of Conscripts, and exemptions shall be granted by the enrolling officer. If, however, he suspect false swearing or mistake, he shall refuse the exemption, and refer the case, after first enrolling the names of the parties in question, to the Commandant of Conscripts, who shall dispose of it. If at any time the enrolling officer have cause to suspect false swearing or mistake in the foregoing affidavits, he shall report the fact to the Commandant of Conscripts, and if the said commandant be satisfied after due investigation that a larger number of persons is designedly employed than is neces-

sary, or that a larger profit than the law allows is received either directly or indirectly, he shall order the enrollment of the parties exempted upon the said affidavits.

IX. Details.

Citizen employees and mechanics who are employed in establishments of the government, or by contractors with the government in the manufacture of arms, ordnance, ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, saddles, harness and army supplies, will be enrolled and returned to their work: provided the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, or some ordnance officer authorized by him for the purpose, shall certify that the number of operatives, required by the officer in charge of such establishment, or by such contractor for government work, is reasonable, and not excessive. Such certificate will be presented to the enrolling officer, who will thereupon make the detail of the men specified for a period not exceeding sixty days, and return the certificate to the Commandant of Conscripts. At the expiration of such detail, the officer in charge of the government shop, or the contractor, in whose employment said conscripts are, shall cause said certificate to be renewed, or return the conscripts to the nearest camp of instruction. If the certificate be not renewed, or the conscripts be not returned, no other detail shall be granted to such establishment or contractor. In all cases of details for contractors, the party requesting the detail shall make affidavit that the persons so detailed will not be employed on any other than government work, which affidavit shall be returned to the Commandant of Conscripts; and if it be found that at any time such detailed conscripts are employed by said contractors upon work for private individuals, the detail shall be canceled by the Commandant of Conscripts.

Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 50, current series, is hereby revoked.

X. To whom Applications for Exemption must be Addressed.

Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the Enrolling Officer, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the Commandant of Conscripts. The Department will not consider the application until it has been referred by the latter officer.

XI. Substitutes.

1. When a person claims exemption on the ground that he has put a substitute in service, he must exhibit to the enrolling officer a discharge from some company, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment

er command to which the said company belongs, or then belonged (see General Order No. 26), or an exemption signed by the Commandant of Conscripts. And if the said discharge or exemption do not show that it was granted in consideration of a substitute having been furnished, such fact must be certified in writing by the commanding officer of the regiment or command to which the company belongs, or by the Commandant of Conscripts, as the case may be.

But in all cases arising within thirty days from the date of this Order, the enrolling officer may grant the exemption, upon satisfactory proof that the party furnished a substitute, who was actually received into the service of the Confederate States for three years or the war, and the substitute is not liable to military service. Such exemption may at any time be canceled, if fraud or mistake be discovered.

2. Paragraph II, General Order No. 29, current series, is hereby revoked. No person under eighteen years of age, or not domiciled in the Confederate States, or not of good moral character, or who is liable under the existing order to enrollment as a conscript, shall be received as a substitute.

And in all cases in which a substitute becomes subject to military service, the exemption of the principal, by reason of the substitution, shall expire.

Any person subject to enrollment, who desires to furnish a substitute, may, at any time before enrollment, or before he is assigned to a company and sent from the Camp of Instruction, present a substitute at such camp. And if the substitute be capable of bearing arms, and be of good moral character, and not within the prohibited classes, he shall be received, and the principal shall be exempt from military service.

XII. Volunteering.

All persons liable to conscription may, before enrollment, volunteer in companies in service on the 16th of April 1862. But after enrollment, they cannot volunteer, nor can they at any time volunteer in companies received into service since the 16th of April 1862.

XIII. Miscellaneous.

* 1. All impressments of men by Regimental, Battalion or Company Commanders, under any pretence whatever, are prohibited, it being the design of the Department to supply the army exclusively through the officers appointed by this Act.

2. All the laws and regulations applicable to deserters shall be applied to such conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or who shall desert after enrollment.

3. All the agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters, and their transportation to the commands of their respective commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of the call.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Richmond, November 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 83. }

I. A Court of Enquiry was convened at Adams' run, S. C., August 25, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 137, from the Head Quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, of August 16, 1862. issued by direction of the Secretary of War, under authority of the Act of Congress, entitled "an act to punish drunkenness in the army," approved April 21, 1862: when the following proceedings were had upon Charges and Specifications against Colonel JOHN DUNOVANT, 1st Regiment South Carolina Volunteers:

CHARGE.

Drunkenness on Duty.

Specification 1.—In this, that he, Colonel JOHN DUNOVANT, of the 1st Regiment S. C. Regulars, having been detailed by his Commanding General, N. G. Evans, P. A. C. S., to lead the advance, with his Battalion, against the enemy, known to be at Legareville, did become so drunk as to be entirely unable to execute said order. This in front of the troops of the Brigade, on John's Island, S. C., on or about the 9th June 1862.

Specification 2.—In this, that he the said Colonel JOHN DUNOVANT, having received an order from his Commanding General, Brig. Genl. N. G. Evans, in words and figures following, viz:

On intimation given by the Commanding General, Colonel DUNOVANT will storm the bridge at Beezan's, and in co-operation with Col. Means, capture the advance guard of the enemy, said to be at Beezan's house. Should the enemy advance, Colonel DUNOVANT will attack him (his right being supported by Colonels Slaughter and Means), and drive the enemy to his gun boats.

Which order having been received by Colonel DUNOVANT, and having been ordered by his Commanding General to have the guns of his Battalion loaded ready to advance, was so drunk as to be unable to execute said order. This on John's Island, S. C., on or about the night of the 9th June 1862.

Specification 3.—In this, that he the said Colonel JOHN DUNOVANT, 1st Regiment S. C. Regulars, having arrived with his Battalion at a point near which the enemy were supposed to be, and being ordered by his Commanding General to have his guns loaded and be ready to advance, did become so drunk as to be unable to execute the order; and did thus expose himself to the officers and soldiers of his command, lying drunk by the road side. This on John's Island, on or about the night of the 9th of June 1862.

II. The Court, after full deliberation on the testimony in the case, found the accused "*guilty of the charge*;" and submitted their proceedings to the Secretary of War, by whom they have been laid before the President, whose orders thereupon are as follows:

"The offence is of too grave a character to be overlooked in an officer of such high rank, and is aggravated by the circumstances under which it was committed. Colonel DUNOVANT will be dismissed from the service."

Colonel JOHN DUNOVANT, 1st Regiment of South Carolina Infantry, therefore ceases to be an officer of the army from this date.

III. The above named Court of Enquiry, whereof Brig. Genl. J. HAGOOD, P. A. C. S., is President, is dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, November 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS. }
No. 84. }

I. The following Orders are published for the information and guidance of the army.

II. Whereas reliable information has been received, that Col. ——— LOWE, and Col. A. C. HARDING, 8th Illinois Regiment, U. S. Army, have been engaged in a series of wanton cruelties and depredations in Clarksville, Tennessee, and the surrounding counties, which in many instances have resulted in the arrest, incarceration and mal-treatment of non-combatants and peaceful citizens of the Confederate States, and in others in the unjustifiable destruction of private property, without compensation, and contrary to the rules and practice of civilized warfare: Therefore, it is ordered, that the aforesaid Col. ——— LOWE, and Col. A. C. HARDING, 8th Illinois Vols. U. S. A., be and they are hereby declared no longer entitled to be regarded as Soldiers, and that they have forfeited all claim to the benefits of the cartel existing between the governments of the Confederate States and the United States for the exchange of prisoners of war: and further, that in the event of their capture, they shall be kept in close confinement and treated as felons until otherwise ordered by the President of the Confederate States.

III. And whereas other officers of the U. S. Army, yet unknown to the Confederate government, are represented and believed to have participated in the wrongs and outrages before referred to: Therefore, it is also ordered, that the provisions of the first paragraph of this Order shall be applicable to any other officers of the Federal Army in the State of Tennessee, upon proof of their guilt deemed satisfactory by the commanding officer of the Department in which they may be captured and held.

IV. And whereas Major General JOHN POPE has been removed from the Federal Army operating in Virginia, and the obnoxious Order No. 11, of July 23d, 1862, issued by him, has been stated by the U. S. authorities to be inoperative and without effect: Therefore, it is ordered, that so much of General Orders, No. 54, of August 1, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, as applies to the said Major General JOHN POPE, and the officers serving under him in Virginia, be and is hereby rescinded.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, November 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, } No 85. }

I. At a General Court Martial, held at Savannah, Georgia, May 2d, 1862, by virtue of General Orders, No. 36, from the Head Quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, the following named parties were arraigned and tried :

1. Private JOSEPH MCINTYRE, Company D. 1st Georgia Volunteers :

Charge, Violation of the 9th Article of War, in resisting his superior officers while in the discharge of their duty, and in the use of violent and improper language and gestures towards said officers.

<i>Verdict,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Guilty.
<i>Sentence,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Death.

2. Private THOMAS GILLESPIE, of the Chatham Artillery, 1st Georgia Brigade :

Charge, Violation of the 20th Article of War, in having deserted from his company, and also in being absent therefrom without leave.

<i>Verdict,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Guilty.
<i>Sentence.</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Death.

3. Private MICHAEL HAGERTY, of the Chatham Artillery, 1st Georgia Brigade :

Charge 1, Violation of the 20th Article of War, in having deserted from his company.

Charge 2, Violation of the 22d Article of War, in having deserted from his company and enlisted in another.

<i>Verdict,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Guilty.
<i>Sentence,</i>	-	-	-	-	-	Death.

4. Private WILLIAM M. BEASLEY, Company D, 1st Georgia Volunteers :

<i>Charge,</i>	-	-	-	-	Desertion.
<i>Verdict,</i>	-	-	-	-	Guilty.
<i>Sentence,</i>	-	-	-	-	Death.

5. Private F. V. R. MACE, of the Chatham Light Horse, Georgia Volunteers :

<i>Charge,</i>	-	-	-	-	Desertion.
<i>Sentence,</i>	-	-	-	-	Death.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing cases having been submitted by the Commanding General of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, for the consideration of the President, under the Article of War, for pardon or mitigation, he has been pleased to extend to the several parties the Executive clemency; and therefore directs, in mitigation of the punishment adjudged by the Court, that the sentence in each of the cases be changed to hard labor, with ball and chain attached to the leg, for the period of twelve months, a forfeiture of monthly pay for the same period of time, and confinement in the guard house whenever not employed at hard labor. This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the Commanding General of the Department.

III. The General Court Martial, by which the above named cases were tried, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 86. }

I. The following notice of the officers and men who have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, is published for the information of all concerned :

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11, 1862.

EXCHANGE NOTICE, NO. 3.

1. All Confederate officers and men who have been captured and paroled in Virginia or Maryland, at any time from the beginning of hostilities to the 1st of November 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

2. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Aikin's landing on James river, at any time previous to the 11th of November 1862, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

3. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Mississippi, previous to the 1st of November 1862, and including said date, have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

(Signed)

ROBERT OULD.

Agt. for Exchange.

II. All officers and men who have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, will, without delay, join their respective regiments and corps.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 87.

At a General Court Martial, convened at Savannah, Georgia, September 20, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 118, dated July 28, 1862, from the Head Quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieutenant ALEXANDER DOYLE, Company A, 47th Georgia Volunteers, on the following charges and specifications:

<i>Charge 1st,</i>	Violation of the 36th Article of War.
<i>Specification,</i>	Misapplication and embezzlement of Rations belonging to his Company.
<i>Charge 2d,</i>	Violation of the 9th Article of War.
<i>Specification,</i>	Disobedience of the orders of his superior officer.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The Court find the accused, 1st Lieutenant Alexander Doyle, Company A, 47th Georgia Volunteers, as follows:

Of the Specification, 1st Charge,	Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge,	Not Guilty.
Of the Specification of the 2d Charge,	Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge,	Guilty.

And the Court do therefore sentence the said 1st Lieutenant Alexander Doyle, Company A, 47th Georgia Volunteers, P. A. C. S., to be cashiered.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the President, the following is his decision thereon:

* * * The accused was not found guilty of violating the 36th Article of War. The finding of the Court on the charge of violating the 9th Article of War is scarcely sustained by the evidence, it appearing to have been rather an enquiry and answer than an order and refusal to obey. Sentence remitted.

III. First Lieutenant Alexander Doyle, Company A, 47th Georgia Volunteers, will therefore be released from arrest, and restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..
... ..

1845

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and dates, which appears to be a record of some kind. The names are written in a cursive script, and the dates are in a more formal, printed style. The list is organized into two columns, with names on the left and dates on the right.

2. The second part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script, similar to the names in the first part. The notes are organized into a list, with each entry starting with a number or letter. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a record of some kind.

3. The third part of the document is a series of printed text blocks. These are organized into a list, with each block starting with a number or letter. The text is in a formal, printed style, and it appears to be a record of some kind.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script, similar to the names in the first part. The notes are organized into a list, with each entry starting with a number or letter. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to read, but it appears to be a record of some kind.

5. The fifth part of the document is a series of printed text blocks. These are organized into a list, with each block starting with a number or letter. The text is in a formal, printed style, and it appears to be a record of some kind.

620

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No 88. }

I. At a General Court Martial, convened at Charleston, S. C., September 10th, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 147, from the Headquarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, was arraigned and tried 1st Lt. W. E. ERWIN, S. C. Artillery, P. A. C. S., on the following charge and specification:

Charge, - - - Intoxication on Duty.

In this, that he the said 1st Lieut. W. E. Erwin, S. C. Artillery, P. A. C. S., at Castle Pinckney, S. C., on or about the 13th day of June 1862, did, when on duty as officer of the day, become grossly intoxicated.

Finding and Sentence of the Court.

The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charges against the prisoner, 1st Lieut. W. E. Erwin, S. C. Artillery, his defence, and the evidence in support of it, is of opinion that the said 1st Lt. W. E. Erwin, South Carolina Artillery, is

Of the Specification to the Charge, - - - Guilty
(with the exception of the word "*grossly*").

Of the Charge, - - - Guilty.

And the Court does therefore sentence the said 1st Lt. W. E. Erwin, C. S. Artillery, to be cashiered.

II. The proceedings in the foregoing case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President for his decision, the following are his orders thereon:

In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Court, and especially for the reason assigned, the facts developed by the evidence adduced, the sentence is remitted.

III. First Lt. W. E. Erwin, S. C. Artillery, will therefore be released from arrest, and restored to duty.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 89.

I. The following Act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned, and will be observed by all enrolling officers:

(No. 29.)

AN ACT TO PERMIT ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That, from and after the passage of this act, any person subject to enrollment for military service, under the Acts of Congress providing for the public defence, shall be permitted to enlist in the marine corps at any time prior to being mustered into the army of the Confederate States: *provided*, that the number of men so enlisted does not increase the marine corps beyond the strength authorized by law.

SEC. 2. That if any person has been or is about to be enrolled for service in the army shall, at any time before being assigned to any company, declare to the enrolling or commanding officer that he prefers being enrolled for service in the navy or marine corps, it shall be the duty of the said officer to enroll such person for the service which he may prefer, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Navy a list of the persons so enrolled.

SEC. 3. That from and after the passage of this act the pay of sailors and marines shall be increased four dollars per month. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

II. Transfers from the military to the naval service will be effected in the presence of an enrolling officer, or an officer of the navy, in order that when the soldier is in due form discharged from the army, he shall be at once enrolled, and received into the navy.

III. The following form will be used in all cases of discharge, to be signed as required by the 11th Article of War. Orders for discharge emanating from this office, will be considered simply the authority whereon to grant the discharge, and not the discharge itself:

SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

KNOW YE, That _____ a _____ of Captain _____ Company, _____ Regiment of _____, who was enlisted the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, to serve _____, is hereby *honorably* discharged from the Army of the Confederate States.

Said _____ was born in _____ in the State of _____, is _____ years of age, _____ feet _____ inches high, _____ complexion, _____ eyes, _____ hair, and by occupation, _____ when enlisted, a _____.

Given at _____ this _____ day of _____ 186-.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Richmond, November 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 90. }

I. Before going into action, the Chief of Artillery of each army will make such disposition of the teams attached to the battery wagons and traveling forges as will render them most available for the purpose of securing artillery captured on the battle field.

II. Medical Directors and Inspectors will forward to the office of the Surgeon General, copies of all circulars, and of all printed orders or instructions, and of all written orders of importance issued by them.

III. Details from corps in the field will only be granted for government work, and in cases of urgent necessity for work under contract. In the case of details for contract work, the consent of the men must be obtained, and the order detailing them will direct that their pay and allowances shall cease during the detail, and that in lieu thereof, the contractors shall pay them full wages.

IV. Agreeably to Act of Congress, approved October 9th, 1862, every man detailed as a shoemaker, will be entitled to receive, in addition to his extra duty pay, thirty-five cents for each pair of shoes made by him.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 91. }

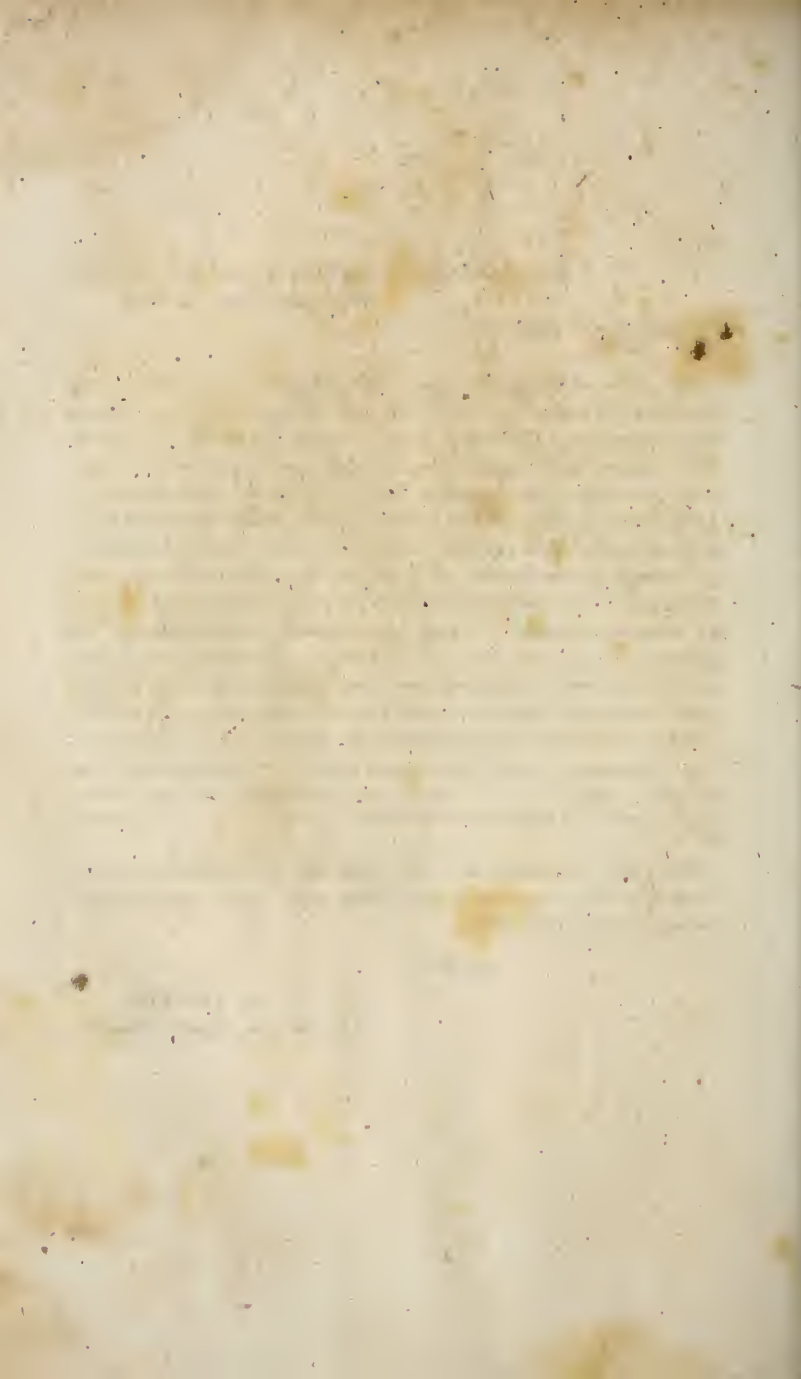
The officers of the Quartermaster's Department charged with paying the troops, are hereby prohibited from making payment to any General Staff Officer of the Provisional Army, who does not exhibit the evidence of assignment to the appropriate command under which he claims payment, agreeably to paragraph I, of General Orders, No. 48, current series. A departure from this order will render the paying officer liable to stoppage to the amount of such payment, should it be found, in the settlement of his account at the treasury, that he has disregarded this regulation. The large number of General Staff Officers of the Provisional Army who are without assignment to appropriate commands, including those of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, Quartermaster's Department, Commissary Department, and other Departments of the General Staff, renders it necessary to publish this Order, and to append to it the subjoined paragraph of General Orders, No. 48, above referred to, to wit:

The appointment of General Officers, and Officers of the General Staff in the Provisional Army, being made under special authority, and for specific objects, terminate with their commands, except in case of assignment to other appropriate duties.

This Order is not designed to affect those General Staff Officers who are temporarily absent on leave, or sick, while under proper assignment to their appropriate commands.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 21, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 92. }

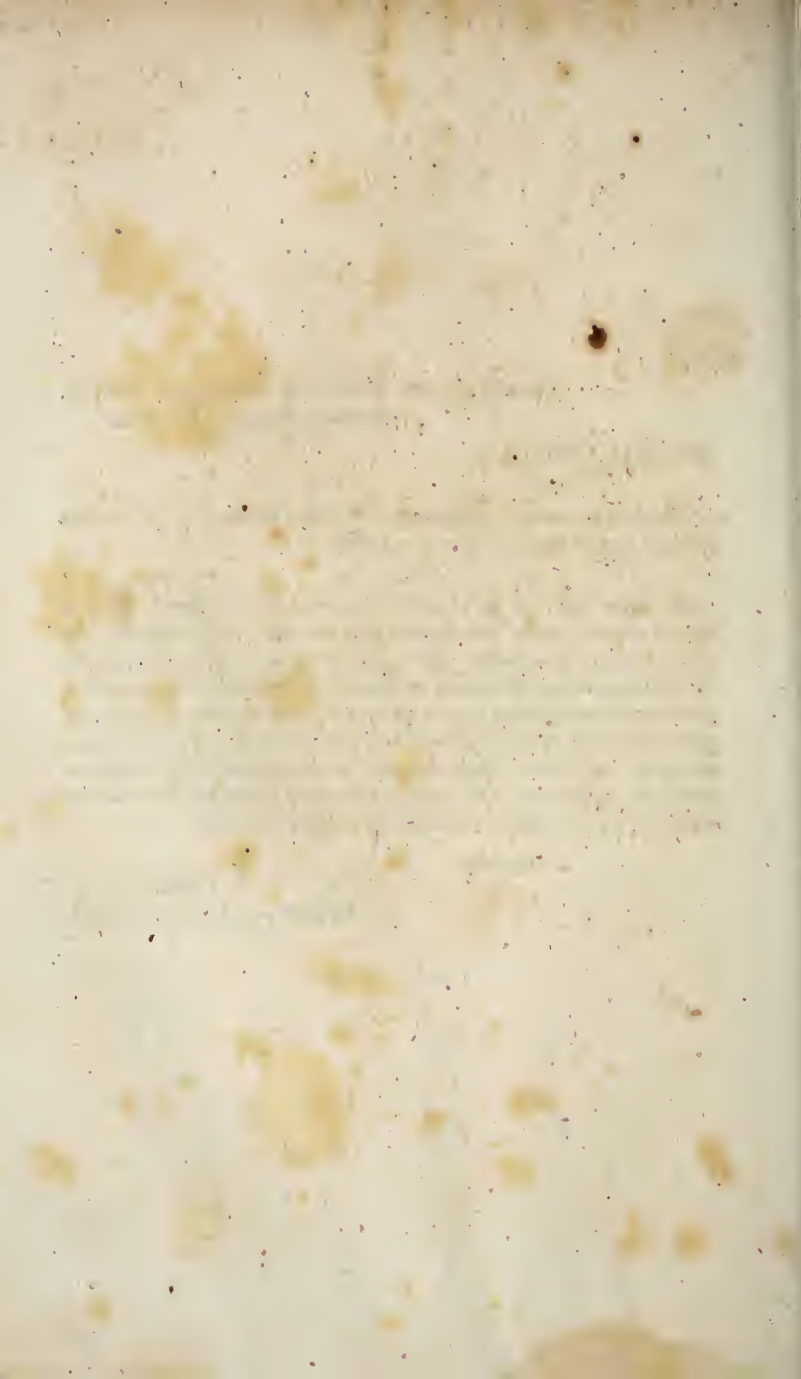
The second clause of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 29, current series, is hereby amended to read as follows :

* * * * *

2d. If the substitute be of good moral character, not within the prohibited classes, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the army, be pronounced capable of bearing arms, he may, upon the written consent of the Company and Regimental or Battalion Commander, provided the substitution can be effected without manifest injury to the public service, be enrolled and mustered into the company for three years, unless the war sooner terminates; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the government.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 93.

I. The following Acts of Congress having been approved by the President, are published for the information of the Army :

No. 2.—An ACT to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the Public Defence.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sixth section of the act to provide for the public defence, approved on the 6th of March 1861, be amended by adding after the words "brigades into divisions," the words "and divisions into army corps," and such army corps shall be commanded by a lieutenant general, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall receive the pay of a brigadier general. [Approved September 18, 1862.]

No. 3.—An ACT to authorize the appointment of additional Officers of Artillery for Ordnance Duties.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint seventy officers of artillery in the provisional army, for the performance of ordnance duties, in addition to those authorized by the act entitled "an act to authorize the appointment of officers of artillery in the provisional army," approved April 21st, 1862, and that from the whole number of artillery officers appointed to discharge ordnance duties, there shall be one with the rank of lieutenant colonel for each command composed of more than one army corps, one with the rank of major for each army corps composed of more than one division, and the residuo with the rank of captain, and of first and second lieutenant, in such proportion as the President shall prescribe. [Approved September 16, 1862.]

No. 4.—An ACT in relation to the Transfer of Troops.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to transfer any private or non-

commissioned officer, who may be in a regiment from a state of this Confederacy other than his own, to a regiment from his own state, whenever such private or non-commissioned officer may apply for such transfer, and whenever such transfer can be made without injury to the public service; and the Secretary of War shall make regulations to facilitate such transfer: *provided*, that this act shall not apply to any one who has enlisted as a substitute. [Approved September 23, 1862.]

No. 5.—An ACT to regulate the Rank of Officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the officers of the engineer corps of the provisional army may have rank conferred on them during the war, equal to that authorized by law for the engineer corps of the Confederate States army: *provided*, that the number of officers in each grade be limited to one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, six majors, fifty captains, thirty first lieutenants and twenty second lieutenants. [Approved September 23, 1862.]

No. 6.—An ACT to increase the Signal Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint one major, ten first and ten second lieutenants in the signal corps, and that the Secretary of War may appoint twenty additional sergeants in the said corps. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

No. 7.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "an act to provide further for the Public Defence," approved April 16, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to call out and place in the military service of the Confederate States for three years, unless the war should have been sooner ended, all white men who are residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years, at the time the call or calls may be made, and who are not, at such time or times, legally exempted from military service, or such part thereof as in his judgment may be necessary to the public defence; such call or calls to be made under the provisions and according to the terms of the act to which this is an amendment; and such authority shall exist in the President, during the present war, as to all persons who now are, or may hereafter become eighteen years of age, and when once enrolled, all per-

sons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five shall serve their full time: *provided*, that if the President, in calling out troops into the service of the Confederate States, shall first call for only a part of the persons between the ages heretofore stated, he shall call for those between the ages of thirty-five and any other age less than forty-five: *provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be understood as repealing or modifying any part of the act to which this is amendatory, except as herein expressly stated: *and provided further*, that those called out under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be first and immediately ordered to fill to their maximum number the companies, battalions, squadrons and regiments from the respective states, at the time the act to further provide for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862, was passed, and the surplus, if any, shall be assigned to organizations formed from each state since the passage of that act, or placed in new organizations, to be officered by the state having such residue, according to the laws thereof, or disposed of as now provided by law: *provided*, that the President is authorized to suspend the execution of this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, in any locality where he may find it impracticable to execute the same, and that in such locality, and during said suspension, the President is authorized to receive troops into the confederate service, under any of the acts passed by the confederate congress prior to the passage of the act to provide further for the public defence, approved 16th April 1862. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

No. 8.—An ACT to better provide for the Sick and Wounded of the Army in Hospitals.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the commutation value of rations of sick and disabled soldiers, in the hospitals of the Confederate States, is hereby fixed at one dollar, instead of the commutation now allowed by law, which shall constitute the hospital fund, and be held by the commissary, and be paid over by him from time to time, to the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital of which the soldier, whose ration was commuted, is an inmate, upon the said surgeon or assistant surgeon's requisition, made in writing, when necessary to purchase supplies for said hospital: *provided, however*, when said fund for any one hospital shall increase over and above the monthly expenditures of the same, to an amount exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars, the said commissary shall be required to deposit the said excess, over and above the said five thousand dollars, in the treasury of the Confederate States, or such other place of deposit where government

moneys are ordered to be kept; which said deposits, when so made, shall be passed to the credit of the said Confederate States, and be liable to draft as other public moneys are; and all such funds shall be accounted for by the said commissary in his monthly report and abstract, as now required by law: *and provided further*, that all such surgeons and assistant surgeons who shall receive from the said commissary any part of said hospital fund, to be expended for the use of hospitals, shall be held liable for a faithful application of it, and in a weekly account and abstract, to be made out and forwarded to the office of the Surgeon General, to be verified in every instance by vouchers, shall show what disposition has been made of it; which account, abstract, and accompanying vouchers, shall be placed on file.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to make a contract with the several rail road companies and lines of boats, for the speediest practicable transportation of all supplies purchased for the use of hospitals by agents accredited by the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge for that purpose, or donations by individuals, societies or states; and it shall be lawful for the Quartermaster General to furnish general transportation tickets to such agents upon all rail road trains and canal boats, when engaged in the actual service of said hospitals, upon the request of said surgeon or assistant surgeon.

SEC. 3. That there shall be allowed to each hospital of the Confederate States, suits of clothing, consisting of shirts, pantaloons and drawers, equal to the number of beds in the same, for the use of the sick while in the hospitals, when so ordered by the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge; which said clothing shall be drawn upon the written requisition of said surgeon or assistant surgeon, and shall be receipted for and kept as hospital clothing, and be accounted for as other public property.

SEC. 4. That there be allowed to each hospital, with rations and suitable places of lodging, the following matrons and female nurses and attendants, viz: Two matrons, to be known and designated as hospital matrons in chief, at a salary not to exceed forty dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to exercise a superintendence over the entire domestic economy of the hospital; to take charge of such delicacies as may be provided for the sick; to apportion them out as required; to see that the food or diet is properly prepared; and all such other duties as may be necessary. Two matrons, to be known and designated as assistant matrons, whose general duties shall be to superintend the laundry; to take charge of the clothing of the sick; the bedding of the hospital; to see that they are kept clean and neat, and perform such other

duties as may be necessary, at a salary not to exceed thirty-five dollars per month each. Two matrons for each ward, at a salary not to exceed thirty dollars per month each, to be known and designated as ward matrons, whose general duties shall be to prepare the beds and bedding of their respective wards; to see that they are kept clean and in order; that the food or diet for the sick is carefully prepared and furnished to them; the medicine administered; and that all patients requiring careful nursing are attended to, and all such other duties as may be necessary. And all surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of a hospital are hereby authorized to employ such other nurses, either male or female, as may be necessary to the proper care and attention of the sick, at a salary each not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month; and also the necessary cooks, at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each; and one ward master for each ward, at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each; giving preference in all cases to females where their services may best subserve the purpose; and in the event a sufficient number of such nurses and ward masters cannot be employed not liable to military service, and it shall become necessary to assign to this duty soldiers in the service, then, upon the requisition of such surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of such hospital, the soldier or soldiers so assigned, who are skillful and competent, shall be permanently detailed to this duty, and shall only be removable for neglect or inattention, by the surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge: *provided*, in all cases, that all other attendants and servants, not herein provided for, necessary to the service of said hospital, shall be allowed, as now provided by law.

SEC. 5. That the hospitals of the Confederate States shall hereafter be known and numbered as hospitals of a particular state; and in all cases where the same can be done without injury to the patients or great inconvenience to the government, all sick or wounded soldiers, being citizens or residents of such particular state, shall be sent to such hospitals as may represent the same, and to such private or state hospitals representing the same, which may be willing to receive them.

SEC. 6. That all persons authorized to be employed by section 4th of this act, who are not engaged in the military service, and whose pay is not now provided for by law, shall be paid monthly by any quartermaster or other person authorized to pay troops in the military service, upon a muster or pay roll, to be made out and certified to by the surgeon or assistant having in charge the hospital or hospitals in which said persons have been employed.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in such way

and manner as he may deem best, and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to enter into and perfect some suitable arrangement with the rail road companies, their officers or authorized agents, whereby seats in one or more cars of each rail road train, as the necessities of the case may be, shall be reserved for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers who may desire transportation on any such rail road, and that no person not sick or wounded, and not an attendant upon the sick or wounded, shall be permitted to enter any such car or cars so reserved, until the said sick and wounded and their attendants shall first have obtained seats; and, also, shall perfect some arrangement with the said rail road companies, their officers or agents, whereby all conductors having in charge any such trains, shall be required to provide for the use of the sick and wounded in the cars so reserved, a sufficient quantity of pure water.

SEC. 8. That all surgeons and assistant surgeons in charge of a hospital, having in his or their charge any sick or wounded soldier, desiring transportation as aforesaid, shall, in all cases, detail some competent person, acting under his or their authority, whose duty it shall be to accompany all such sick and wounded to the depot of any such rail road, to see that all such are properly cared for, and that they obtain seats in the said car or cars so reserved. [Approved September 27, 1862.]

No. 9.—An ACT to amend the “act to authorize payment to be made for certain Horses purchased for the Army by Colonel A. W. McDonald,” approved August 21st, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above recited act be amended so as to insert after the word “horses,” wherever it occurs in said act, the words “and cavalry equipments.” [Approved September 30, 1862.]

No. 10.—An ACT to enable the President of the Confederate States to provide the means of Military Transportation, by the construction of a Rail Road between Blue Mountain, in the State of Alabama, and Rome, in the State of Georgia.

Whereas the Confederate States are engaged in a war, the extent of which has no parallel in modern history, and the President, by his message of the 24th September 1862, to the congress, has recommended the importance of constructing a rail road between Blue mountain, in Calhoun county, Alabama, and Rome, in the state of Georgia, as a means of transportation needful for the public defence, and the construction of which is also strongly recommended by the general in command of the military district in which said road is situated: Therefore,

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the

President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to make all contracts, embracing such terms and provisions as he may deem expedient to effect a speedy construction and completion of the link of rail road aforesaid, with the several rail road companies whose charters extend over said line, in the manner he may think best calculated to promote the public interest and provide for the public defence.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That to enable the President to accomplish the object herein contemplated, the sum of one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-two cents, in the bonds of the Confederate States, is hereby appropriated, to be issued and applied by the order of the President, at such times and in such sums as he may deem proper; and that the President be directed to take a mortgage on said road and its appurtenances for the ultimate repayment of the money so expended, with interest at eight per centum per annum, in aid of its construction. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 11.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "an act providing for the appointment of Adjutants of Regiments and Legions of the grade of Subaltern, in addition to the Subalterns attached to Companies," approved August 31st, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the provisions of said act shall be extended so as to apply to independent battalions, and that on the recommendation of the commander of any such battalion, an adjutant of the grade of subaltern may be appointed by the President for said battalion, who is not attached as subaltern to said battalion, and that said adjutant, when so appointed, shall have the same rank, pay and allowance as are provided by law for adjutants of regiments. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 12.—An ACT supplemental to "an act authorizing the Secretary of War to grant Transfers," approved September 23, 1862.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever the Secretary of War shall grant transfers agreeable to the above act to any soldier now in the service, he shall furnish transportation also. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 13.—An ACT to empower certain persons to administer Oaths in certain cases.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the oath required to enable sick, wounded, or other soldiers to receive their pay, may be taken before any quartermaster, who is hereby authorized to administer the same, or before any justice of the peace having jurisdic-

tion, or any other officer having the right by the laws of the state to administer oaths. [Approved October 2, 1862.]

No. 14.—An ACT supplementary to "an act concerning the Pay and Allowances due to deceased Soldiers," approved February 15th, 1862; and to provide for the prompt settlement of Claims for arrearages of Pay, Allowances and Bounty due deceased Officers and Soldiers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That claims due to deceased non-commissioned officers and privates for pay, allowances and bounty, may be audited and paid without the necessities of the parties entitled producing a pay roll from the captain or commanding officer, when there is other official evidence of the amount due satisfactory to the Second Auditor, under such regulations as he has or may prescribe, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

SEC. 2. The claims of deceased commissioned officers shall be paid to their heirs or representatives in the same manner as similar claims of non-commissioned officers and privates are now, or may be directed by law to be paid; and to assist the Second Auditor in more effectually carrying out the provisions of this act and other pressing business of his office, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint an experienced accountant, who, with the chief clerk, shall have authority to sign and attest such official business as said auditor shall approve and direct.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to employ in the office of the Second Auditor as many additional temporary clerks as he may think necessary, to assist said auditor in the settlement of the claims of deceased officers and soldiers, the compensation of said clerks to be four dollars per day, and without any addition whatever, for every day they shall be so actually engaged, except one, whose annual compensation shall be fifteen hundred dollars, the others to be paid weekly at the treasury, upon a certificate of service of said auditor.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage, and the third section shall continue in force for twelve months and no longer. [Approved October 3, 1862.]

No. 15.—An ACT to provide for the organization of Army Corps.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the sixth section of an act to provide for the public defence, approved March 6th, 1862, be so amended as to authorize the President to organize divisions of the provisional army of the Confederate States into army corps, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint officers to the command thereof. [Approved October 6, 1862.]

No. 16.—An ACT to authorize the establishment of Camps of Instruction and the appointment of Officers to command the same.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is authorized to establish camps of instruction, for persons enrolled for military service, at such places and in such numbers in the several states, as he may deem necessary, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, officers in the provisional army, with the rank and pay of major, to superintend and command the same. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

No. 17.—An ACT to repeal the law authorizing commutation for Soldiers' Clothing, and to require Clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the existing law as provides commutation for clothing to the soldiers in the service of the Confederacy, be and the same is hereby repealed; and hereafter the Secretary of War shall provide in kind to the soldiers respectively, the uniform clothing prescribed by the regulations of the army of the Confederate States; and should any balance of clothing be due to any soldier at the end of the year, the money value of such balance shall be paid to such soldier, according to the value of such clothing, fixed and announced by order from the War Department. [Approved October 8, 1862.]

No. 18.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "an act for the Organization of the Staff Departments of the Army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14th, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first section of the act entitled "an act for the organization of the staff departments of the army of the Confederate States of America," approved March 14th, 1861, be amended by adding to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, one assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel. [Approved October 8th, 1862.]

No. 19.—An ACT to organize Military Courts to attend the Army of the Confederate States in the Field, and to define the Powers of said Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That courts shall be organized, to be known as military courts, one to attend each army corps in the field, under the direction of the President. Each court shall consist of three members, two of whom shall constitute a

quorum, and each member shall be entitled to the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold his office during the war, unless the court shall be sooner abolished by congress. For each court there shall be one judge advocate, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry, whose duties shall be as prescribed by the rules and articles of war, except as enlarged or modified by the purposes and provisions of this act, and who shall also hold his office during the war, unless the court shall be sooner abolished by the congress; and in case of the absence or disability of the judge advocate, upon the application of the court, the commander of the army corps to which such court is attached, may appoint or detail an officer to perform the duties of judge advocate, during such absence or disability, or until the vacancy, if any, shall be filled by the President.

SEC. 2. Each court shall have the right to appoint a provost marshal, to attend its sittings and execute the orders of the court, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry; and also a clerk, who shall have a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, who shall keep the record of the proceedings of the court, and shall reduce to writing the substance of the evidence in each case, and file the same in court. The provost marshal and the clerk shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the court. Each member and officer of the court shall take an oath well and truly to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his skill and ability, without fear, favor, or reward, and to support the constitution of the Confederate States. Each member of the court, the judge advocate and the clerk, shall have the power to administer oaths.

SEC. 3. Each court shall have power to adopt rules for conducting business and for the trial of causes, and to enforce the rules adopted, and to punish for contempt, and to regulate the taking of evidence, and to secure the attendance of witnesses, and to enforce and execute its orders, sentences, and judgments, as in cases of courts martial.

SEC. 4. The jurisdiction of each court shall extend to all offences now cognizable by courts martial under the rules and articles of war and the customs of war, and also to all offences defined as crimes by the laws of the Confederate States or of the several states, and when beyond the territory of the Confederate States, to all cases of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, robbery and larceny, as defined by the common law, when committed by any private or officer in the army of the Confederate States, against any other private or officer in the army, or against the property or

person of any citizen or other person within the army: *provided*, said courts shall not have jurisdiction of offenders above the grade of colonel. For offences cognizable by courts martial, the court shall, on conviction, inflict the penalty prescribed by the rules and articles of war, and in the manner and mode therein mentioned; and for offences not punishable by the rules and articles of war, but punishable by the laws of the Confederate States, said court shall inflict the penalties prescribed by the laws of the Confederate States; and for offences against which penalties are not prescribed by the rules and articles of war, nor by the laws of the Confederate States, but for which penalties are prescribed by the laws of a state, said court shall inflict the punishment prescribed by the laws of the state in which the offence was committed: *provided*, that in cases in which, by the laws of the Confederate States or of the state, the punishment is by fine or by imprisonment, or by both, the court may, in its discretion, inflict any other punishment less than death; and for the offences defined as murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, robbery and larceny, by the common law, when committed beyond the territorial limits of the Confederate States, the punishment shall be in the discretion of the court. That when an officer under the grade of brigadier general, or private, shall be put under arrest for any offence cognizable by the court herein provided for, notice of his arrest and of the offence with which he shall be charged, shall be given to the judge advocate by the officer ordering said arrest, and he shall be entitled to as speedy a trial as the business before said court will allow.

SEC. 5. Said courts shall attend the army, shall have appropriate quarters within the lines of the army, shall be always open for the transaction of business, and the final decisions and sentences of said courts in convictions shall be subject to review, mitigation and suspension, as now provided by the rules and articles of war in cases of courts martial.

SEC. 6. That during the recess of the senate the President may appoint the members of the courts and the judges advocate provided for in the previous sections, subject to the confirmation of the senate at its session next ensuing said appointments. [Approved October 9, 1862.]

No. 20.—An ACT to provide Shoes for the Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, on the requisition of the Quartermaster General, to detail from the army persons skilled in the manufacture of shoes, not to exceed two thousand in number; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to place them, without delay, at

suitable points in shops, under proper regulations prescribed by him, and employ them diligently in the manufacture of shoes for the army.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That soldiers detailed under the provisions of this act shall be entitled to receive pay for extra duty, and also thirty-five cents per pair for shoes manufactured by them severally, in addition to regular pay and rations. [Approved October 9, 1862.]

No. 21.—An ACT to authorize the President to accept and place in the Service certain Regiments and Battalions heretofore raised.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his opinion the public good would be promoted thereby, to receive into the service regiments or battalions which have been organized in good faith prior to the 1st day of October 1862, under authority or by direction of the Secretary of War, or any general officer of the government, although said regiments or battalions may be composed in part of persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years: *provided*, that this authority shall not extend to regiments or battalions organized after the said 1st day of October 1862, except in those states and locations where the conscript law may be suspended.

SEC. 2. That the President be and he is hereby authorized and empowered, whenever in his opinion it would promote the public good, to receive into service regiments or battalions which have been heretofore organized of conscripts by a general officer in any of the states lying west of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 3. That all companies, battalions and regiments of infantry raised or organized before the first day of December next, within the limits of Middle and West Tennessee, to be composed of residents of said districts, may be accepted by the President, when in his opinion the public interest will be promoted thereby, and said troops shall be allowed to elect their own officers for the first election, after which all vacancies shall be filled by the President under the act, and the acts amendatory of the same, providing for the public defence, passed 16th of April 1862, and also such counties in North Carolina lying east of the line of the Wilmington and Weldon rail road as are beyond the lines of the army and exposed to the incursions of the enemy. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

No. 22.—An ACT to amend an act entitled "an act to raise an additional Military Force to serve during the war," approved 8th May 1861, and to provide for raising Forces in the States of Missouri and Kentucky.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the first and second sections of the act to which this is an amendment, are hereby declared to have full force and effect in those states and districts in which the President may, under the law, suspend the provisions of the acts providing for the enrollment of persons for military service, or when said acts cannot be enforced by reason of the occupation of the enemy: *provided*, that the troops received under the sections of said act shall be received for three years or for the war.

SEC. 2. That the President may, in cases when in his opinion the public interest requires that he should do so, appoint major and brigadier generals with their appropriate staffs, and also the field, company and staff officers to regiments, battalions, companies or squadrons, before the same are organized, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; and if said regiments, battalions, companies or squadrons are not reported as complete within a reasonable time, the President may, in his discretion, vacate the commissions of said officers, who shall be entitled to the pay of their respective grades, from the date of their respective appointments until their commissions are vacated; and that companies of infantry shall consist of at least one hundred and twenty-five rank and file, companies of artillery of at least one hundred and fifty rank and file; and companies of cavalry of at least eighty rank and file. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

No. 23.—An ACT amendatory of an act entitled "an act providing for the granting of Bounties and Furloughs to Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers in the Provisional Army," approved December 11, 1861.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the above recited act be so amended as to secure to all soldiers and non-commissioned officers who shall have entered the armies of the Confederate States for three years or during the war, the bounty of fifty dollars, as therein provided, although such soldier or non-commissioned officer may have been killed in battle, died, or been honorably discharged before the expiration of the first year's service of his term, to be paid as other arrearages. [Approved October 11, 1862.]

No. 24.—An ACT to authorize the President to make certain appointments during the recess of the Senate.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to fill by appointment all offices created, and all vacancies which may have occurred during the present session of congress: *provided*, that said appointments shall, at the next session of congress, be submitted to the senate for its advice and consent: *and provided further*, that said appointments shall expire, unless confirmed during the next session of the senate. [Approved Oct'r 13, 1862.]

No. 25.—An ACT to regulate and fix the pay of Cadets in the service of the Confederate States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the pay of cadets in the service of the Confederate States shall be the same as second lieutenants of the arm of service to which they are attached. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 26.—An ACT to relieve the Army of disqualified, disabled and incompetent Officers.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever, in the judgment of the general commanding a department, the good of the service and the efficiency of his command require it, he is authorized, and it is hereby made his duty, to appoint an examining board, to be composed of officers of a rank at least as high as that of the officers whose qualifications it is proposed to enquire into, which board shall immediately proceed to examine into the cases of such officers as may be brought to their attention, for the purpose of determining their qualifications for the discharge of the duties properly appertaining to their several positions.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever such examining board shall determine that any officer is clearly unfit to perform his legitimate and proper duties, or careless and inattentive in their discharge, then the said board shall communicate their decision, together with the full report of their proceedings in the case, to the general commanding the department in which the examination shall have been held, who shall, if he approve the finding of the board, be authorized to suspend the officer who has been pronounced unfit for his position, and shall immediately transmit to the Secretary of War the decision and proceedings of the examining board, with its own action and opinion endorsed thereon: *provided*, that such officer shall be entitled to be heard and to call witnesses in his defence.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War, if he approve the finding of the board and the action of the general commanding the department, shall lay the same before the President, who is authorized to retire honorably, without pay or allowances, or to drop from the army, as the circumstances of the case may warrant and the good of the service require, the officer who has been found unfit for his position.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure reliable information of the efficiency and competency of officers, it is hereby made the duty of each officer commanding a regiment, separate battalion, company, battery or squadron, to make to his immediate commanding officer, who shall transmit the same to the brigadier general commanding, a monthly report in tabular form, a copy whereof shall be retained by the reporting officer, subject to the inspection of all officers interested therein, containing a list of all commissioned officers of such regiment, separate battalion, company, battery or squadron, in which shall be stated the number of days each officer has been absent from his command, with or without, or on sick leave; the number of times each officer has been observed to have been absent from his command, when on march or in action; when and where each officer has been observed to have performed signal acts of service; when and where negligent in the performance of duty, and inattentive to the security and economy of public property; printed blank forms of which said reports shall be furnished by the Secretary of War for the use of the officers whose duty it is made to make such reports.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any officer of a company, battalion, squadron or regiment, shall have been dropped or honorably retired in accordance with the provisions of this act, then the officer next in rank shall be promoted to the vacancy, if competent, such competency to be ascertained as provided in the first and second sections of this act; and if not competent, then the next officer in rank shall be promoted; and so on until all the commissioned officers of the company, battalion, squadron or regiment, shall have been gone through with; and if there be no officer of the company, battalion, squadron or regiment, competent to fill the vacancy, then the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, fill the same by appointment: *provided*, that the officer appointed shall be from the same state as that to which the company, battalion, squadron or regiment belongs: *and provided further*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting the power heretofore conferred upon the President by existing laws to fill any vacancy by the promotion of officers or the appointment of privates "distinguished in the service by the exhibition of extraordinary valor and skill:" *and provided further*, that vacancies arising under the operation

of this act in regiments or battalions which were organized under the laws of a state for the war, or for a period not yet expired, shall be filled as in case of death or resignation. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 27.—An ACT to authorize the grant of Medals and Badges of Distinction as a reward for Courage and Good Conduct in the Field of Battle.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to bestow medals with proper devices upon such officers of the armies of the Confederate States, as shall be conspicuous for courage and good conduct in the field of battle; and also to confer a badge of distinction upon one private or non-commissioned officer of each company after every signal victory it shall have assisted to achieve. The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company, who may be present in the first dress parade thereafter, may choose by a majority of their votes, the soldier best entitled to receive such distinction, whose name shall be communicated to the President by commanding officers of the company; and if the award fall upon a deceased soldier, the badge thus awarded him shall be delivered to his widow; or if there be no widow, to any relation the President may adjudge entitled to receive it. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 28.—An ACT to authorize the formation of Volunteer Companies for Local Defence.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defence in any portion of the Confederate States, any number of persons not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty-five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered as belonging to the provisional army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowances, and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war: *provided*, that such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll, or a list of the names of the officers and privates thereof, to the governor of the state, the commanding general of the department, or any brigadier general in the state or confederate service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War; but the President or the commander of the military district may, at any time, disband such companies: *provided*, that in the states and districts in which the act entitled "an act to further provide for the public defence," approved April 16th, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been

suspended, persons of any age, resident within such states or districts, may volunteer and form part of such companies so long as such suspension may continue: *provided*, that no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company as above prescribed. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

No. 29.—An ACT to increase and regulate the appointment of General Officers in the Provisional Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint twenty general officers in the provisional army, and to assign them to such appropriate duties as he may deem expedient. [Approved October 13, 1862.]

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.





ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 94. }

1. At a General Court Martial, held at Savannah, Georgia, September 10, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 118, of July 28, 1862, from the Head Quarters of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, was arraigned and tried :

Captain A. S. CANNET, Company C, 47th Georgia Volunteers, on the following charges and specifications :

Charge 1, Violation of the 52d Article of War.

Specification—In this, that he the said A. S. Cannet, acting Second Lieutenant, Company C, 47th Georgia Volunteers, P. A. C. S., did shamefully abandon his post, and leave the same exposed to the enemy. All this on James island, on or about the morning of the 1st of July 1862.

Charge 2, Violation of the 99th Article of War.

Specification—In this, that he the said A. S. Cannet, acting as Second Lieutenant of Company C, 47th Georgia Volunteers, P. A. C. S., did neglect to halt the fleeing sentinels, and make them stand to their post until it was actually necessary to abandon it. All this on James island, on or about the 1st day of July 1862.

II. *Finding and Sentence of the Court.*

After mature deliberation, the Court find the accused, Captain A. S. Cannet, 47th Georgia Volunteers, as follows :

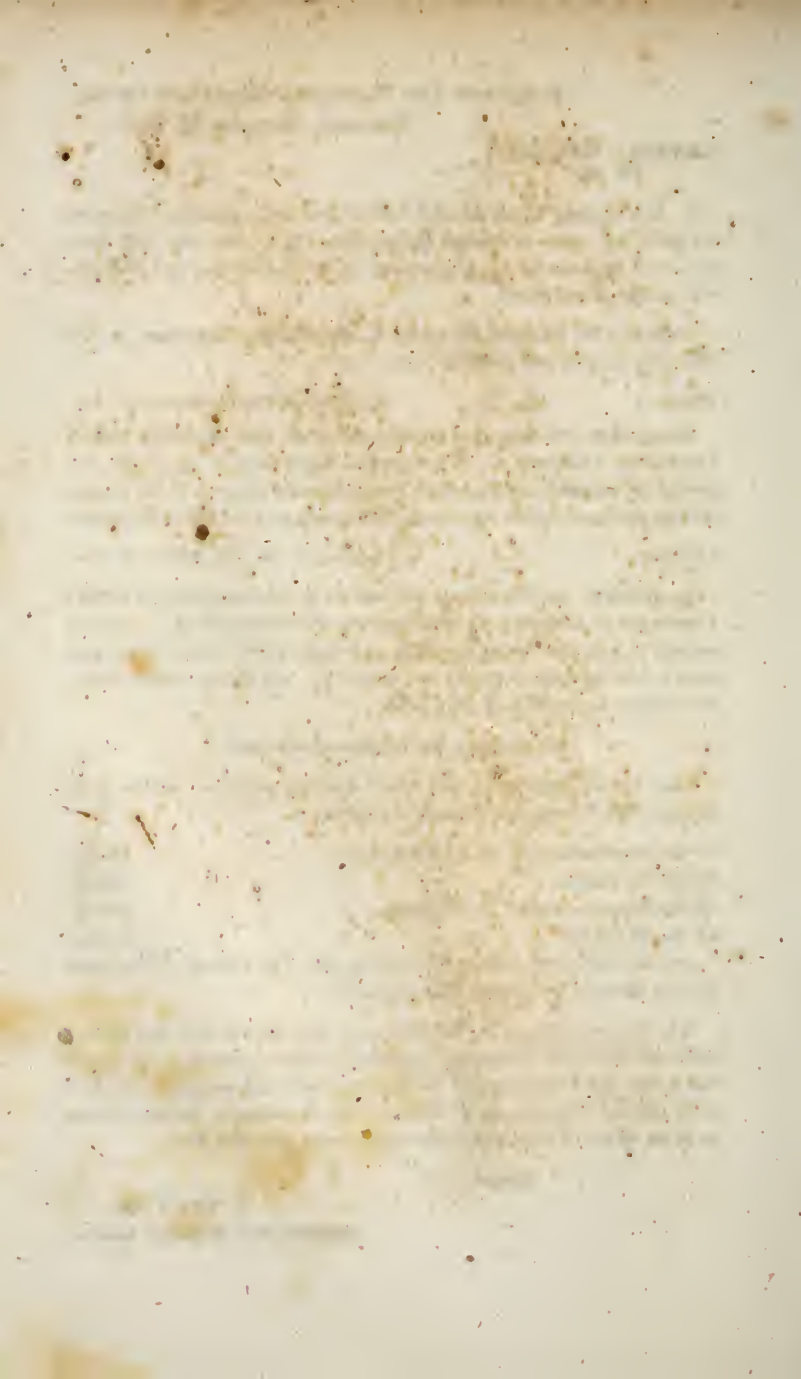
Of the Specifications of the 1st Charge,	Guilty.
Of the 1st Charge,	Guilty.
Of the Specifications of the 2d Charge,	Guilty.
Of the 2d Charge,	Guilty.

And do, therefore, sentence the said Captain A. S. Cannet, of Company C, 47th Georgia Volunteers, to be cashiered.

III. The proceedings in the foregoing case having, with the finding and sentence of the Court, been submitted to the Secretary of War, and laid before the President, and by him approved and confirmed, Captain A. S. Cannet, of Company C, 47th Georgia Volunteers, therefore ceases to be an officer of the Confederate States army from this date.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 95. }

To carry into effect the provisions of "an act to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army in hospitals," approved September 27, 1862, the following Instructions are published:

1. The commuted value of rations for the sick and wounded in hospitals, will be one dollar. Rations for hospital attendants will be commuted at the rates heretofore fixed by Regulations.

2. Commissaries of Subsistence will transfer, for the purchase of necessary supplies for the sick and wounded, to the medical officer in charge of a hospital (taking duplicate receipts therefor), such portion of the hospital fund as may be demanded on requisition.

3. Accounts current of the portion of the hospital fund thus transferred, will be rendered weekly to the Surgeon General, by the medical officer in charge of a hospital, accompanied by vouchers (numbered) for the expenditures. The fractional part of the week corresponding with the termination of a month, will be included in the fourth or last account current of the month. The following form will be adopted:

ACCOUNT CURRENT OF THE HOSPITAL FUND EXPENDED FOR THE
WEEK COMMENCING ——— AND ENDING ——— 186 .

*Surgeon ———, in charge of ——— Hospital at ———, in account with
Confederate States.*

186 .		DR.			
October	1,	To balance on hand, by last account current,	-	55	50
"	2,	To amount transferred by the Commissary, for the purchase of supplies for the subsistence or comfort of the sick and wounded,	-	500	00
				555	50
		CR. PURCHASED:			
Voucher No. 1,		By 70 qts. milk, at 10 cents,	-	7	00
" " 2,		By A. B., Hospital Steward, marketing,	-	175	00
" " 3,		By 50 chickens, at 25 cents,	-	12	50
" " 4, {		By 12 bu. potatoes, at 75 cents,	9	00	
		By 35 lbs. butter, at 30 cents,	10	50	
		By 28 doz. eggs, at 25 cents,	7	00	26 50
		Total purchased,	-	221	00
		Balance on hand,	\$	334	50

——— Hospital at ———, ——— 186 .

——— Surgeon in Charge.

4. A copy of the "statement of the Hospital Fund" will be rendered monthly, by medical officers to the Surgeon General, according to the following form:

STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL FUND AT ——— FOR THE MONTH
OF ——— 186 .

DR.					
To balance due hospital last month,	-	-		48	20
1532 rations, being whole amount due this month for the sick and wounded, at \$1 per ration,	1532	00			
450 rations for hospital attendants, at 30 cents per ration,	135	00		1667	00
				6487	20
CR. ISSUED :					
By the following provisions, at contract prices :					
283½ lbs. of pork, at 10 cents per lb.	-	28	35		
690 lbs. of fresh beef, at 8 cents per lb.	-	55	20		
1612½ lbs. of flour, at 3½ cents per lb.	-	56	42		
10 lbs. of hard bread, at 4 cents per lb.	-	0	40		
70 lbs. of rice, at 6 cents per lb.	-	4	20		
56 lbs. of coffee, at 12½ cents per lb.	-	7	00		
193½ lbs. of sugar, at 8 cents per lb.	-	15	51		
17½ qts. of vinegar, at 5 cents per qt.	-	0	86		
15 5-16 lbs. of candles, at 12 cents per lb.	-	1	83		
61½ lbs. of soap, at 6 cents per lb.	-	3	68		
16½ qts of salt, at 3 cents per qt.	-	0	50		
12 gls. of molasses, at 28 cents per gl.	-	3	36		
		177	31		
TRANSFERRED :					
Amount transferred to the medical officer in charge, for the purchase of supplies for the subsistence or comfort of the sick and wounded :					
October 2,	-	500	00		
" 12,	-	250	00		
" 27,	-	150	00	900	00
Total issued and transferred,		-	-	1077	31
Amount of hospital fund.		-	-	5409	89
Excess of fund (over \$5,000), to be returned to treasury,		-	-	409	89
Balance due this month,			\$	5000	00

Surgeon in Charge.

— 186 .

5. When a hospital fund shall exceed five thousand dollars, the Commissary of Subsistence having the fund in hand, will deposit such excess in the Treasury of the Confederate States, or other place of deposit where government moneys are kept, to be liable to draft as other public moneys are. Commissaries will account for hospital funds on their Monthly Abstracts and Summary Statements.

6. The Quartermaster will have arrangements made with the various rail road companies and lines of boats, for the speediest practicable transportation of supplies for the hospitals; and general transportation tickets will be furnished to accredited agents engaged in the actual purchase of these supplies, upon the request of the medical officer in charge of a hospital.

7. Medical officers in charge of general hospitals will make requisitions on the Medical Purveyors for hospital suits (shirts, pantaloons and drawers), for the use of the sick and wounded while in hospital, not to exceed in number the number of beds; which clothing shall be borne on the returns, and be accounted for as other hospital property.

8. There will be allowed to each general hospital, with rations and suitable places of lodging, two Chief Matrons, at a salary not to exceed forty dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to exercise a superintendence over the entire domestic economy of the hospital; to take charge of such delicacies as may be provided for the sick; to apportion them out as required; to see that the food or diet is properly prepared; and all such other duties as may be necessary: two Assistant Matrons, at a salary not to exceed thirty-five dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to superintend the laundry; to take charge of the clothing of the sick and the bedding of the hospital; to see that they are kept clean and neat; and perform such other duties as may be necessary: two Ward Matrons for each ward (estimating 100 patients for each ward), at a salary not to exceed thirty dollars per month each, whose general duties shall be to prepare the beds and bedding of their respective wards; to see that they are kept clean and in order; that the food or diet for the sick is carefully prepared and furnished to them; the medicine administered; and that all patients requiring careful nursing are attended to; and all such other duties as may be necessary: one Ward Master for each ward (estimating 100 patients for each ward), at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each; and such other nurses and cooks, male or female (giving preference to females when their services may best subserve the purpose), at a salary not to exceed twenty-five dollars per month each, as may be necessary for the proper care of the sick. These attendants to be paid monthly, on hospital muster rolls, by the Quartermaster's Department, and to be removed, when expedient, by the medical officer in charge. Other attendants, not herein provided for, necessary to the service, shall be allowed, as now provided by law.

9. If a sufficient number of nurses and ward masters, not liable to military service, cannot be employed, and it shall become necessary to assign to this duty soldiers in the service, then, upon the requisition of

the medical officer in charge of a hospital, the soldiers so assigned, who are skillful and competent, shall be permanently detailed to this duty, and shall only be removable for neglect or inattention, by the medical officer in charge.

10. Hospitals will be known and numbered as hospitals of a particular State. The sick and wounded, when not injurious to themselves, or greatly inconvenient to the service, will be sent to the hospitals representing their respective States, and to private or State hospitals representing the same.

11. The Quartermaster General will have arrangements made with the rail road companies to reserve seats in one or more cars, as may be necessary, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers and their attendants, to be transported; and until they are seated, to prevent other persons from entering those reserved cars; and also to require conductors of the trains to provide for the use of the sick and wounded in the reserved cars, a sufficient quantity of pure water.

12. Medical officers in charge of hospitals, will detail an attendant to accompany the sick and wounded, furloughed, discharged or transferred, to rail road depots, to see that they are cared for and provided with seats in the reserved cars.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, November 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 96. }

Commandants of Conscripits will cause the following Order to be published for at least seven times, in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy, to insure its reaching every part of the country:

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men, who are now absent from their commands from any other cause than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Secretary of War, or from their department commanders, will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph, within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this Order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the Commandant of Conscripits for enrollment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I of this Order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly; their names to be furnished to the Commandant of Conscripits in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to insure the efficient co-operation of all concerned, to carry this order into immediate effect, department commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command, in their departments, a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence; and any regimental, battalion or company commander, who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph II of General Orders, No. 82, commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are

otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned, to report to the nearest Commandant of Conscripts in their respective States, who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this Order, with full powers to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department charged with payment of troops, are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing Order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this Order, shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 1, 1862.

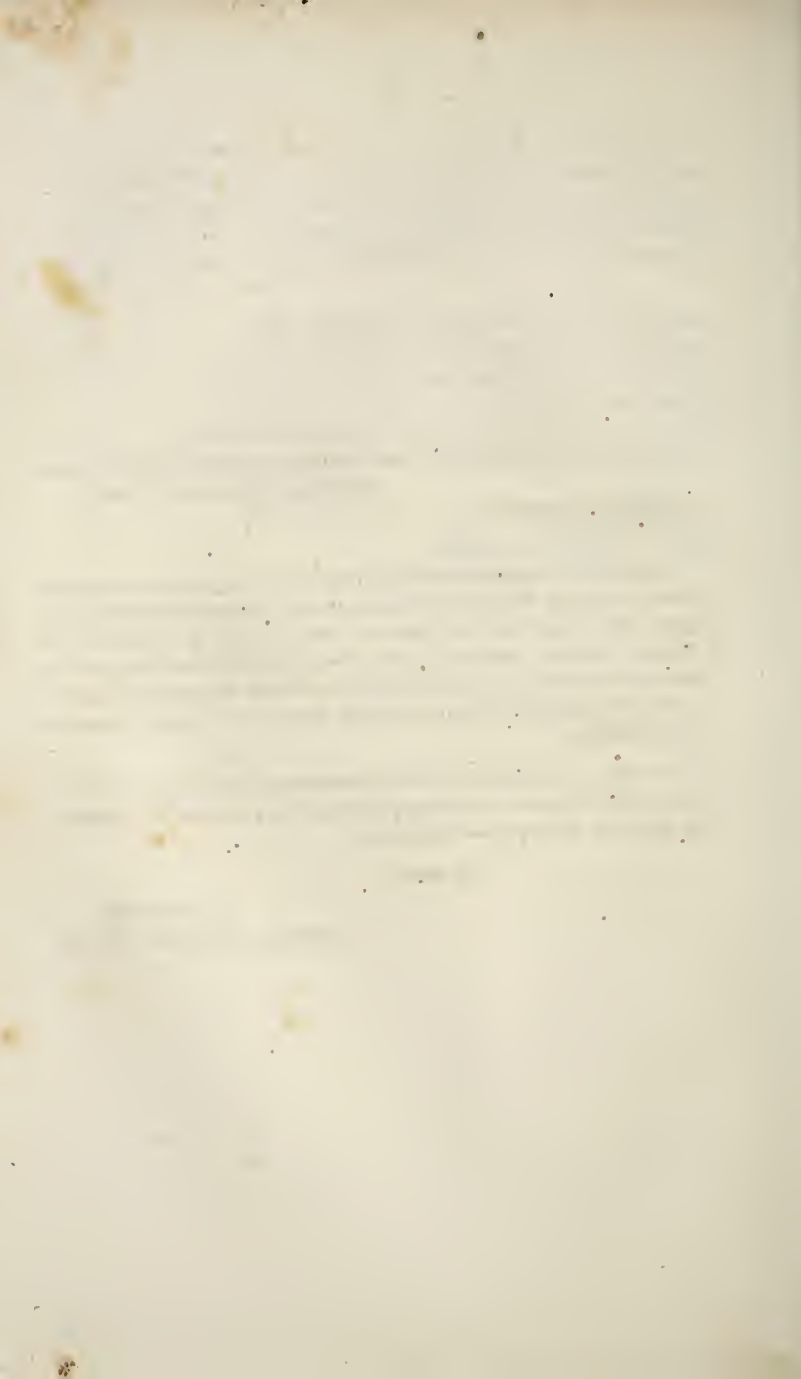
GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 97. }

I. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department are expressly prohibited from visiting the Seat of Government for the purpose of obtaining supplies. The usual mode of effecting these objects, by requisition, is deemed sufficient; and no deviation from the established rules of the service in this respect, will be permitted, without the previous sanction of the Quartermaster General, obtained through the regular channel of communication.

II. Officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department are hereby ordered not to interfere with leather purchased or contracted for by officers or agents of the Ordnance Department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, December 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, {
No. 98. }

Colonel WILLIAM M. WADLEY, Assistant Adjutant General, is hereby specially assigned to take supervision and control of the transportation for the government on all the rail roads in the Confederate States.

1. He is empowered to make contracts for transportation with said rail roads, or any of them, and such negotiation and arrangements with them as may be requisite or proper to secure efficiency, harmony and co-operation on the part of said rail roads, or any proper number of them, in carrying on the transportation of the government.

2. He will take direction of all agents or employees engaged by the government in connection with rail road transportation; will retain, engage or dismiss such as may be requisite, and take charge of and employ all engines, machinery, tools or other property of the government owned or used for rail road transportation; and may exchange, sell or loan such machinery with or to any rail road company, to facilitate the work of transportation; and may generally assist and co-operate with the rail roads in effecting the work of transportation.

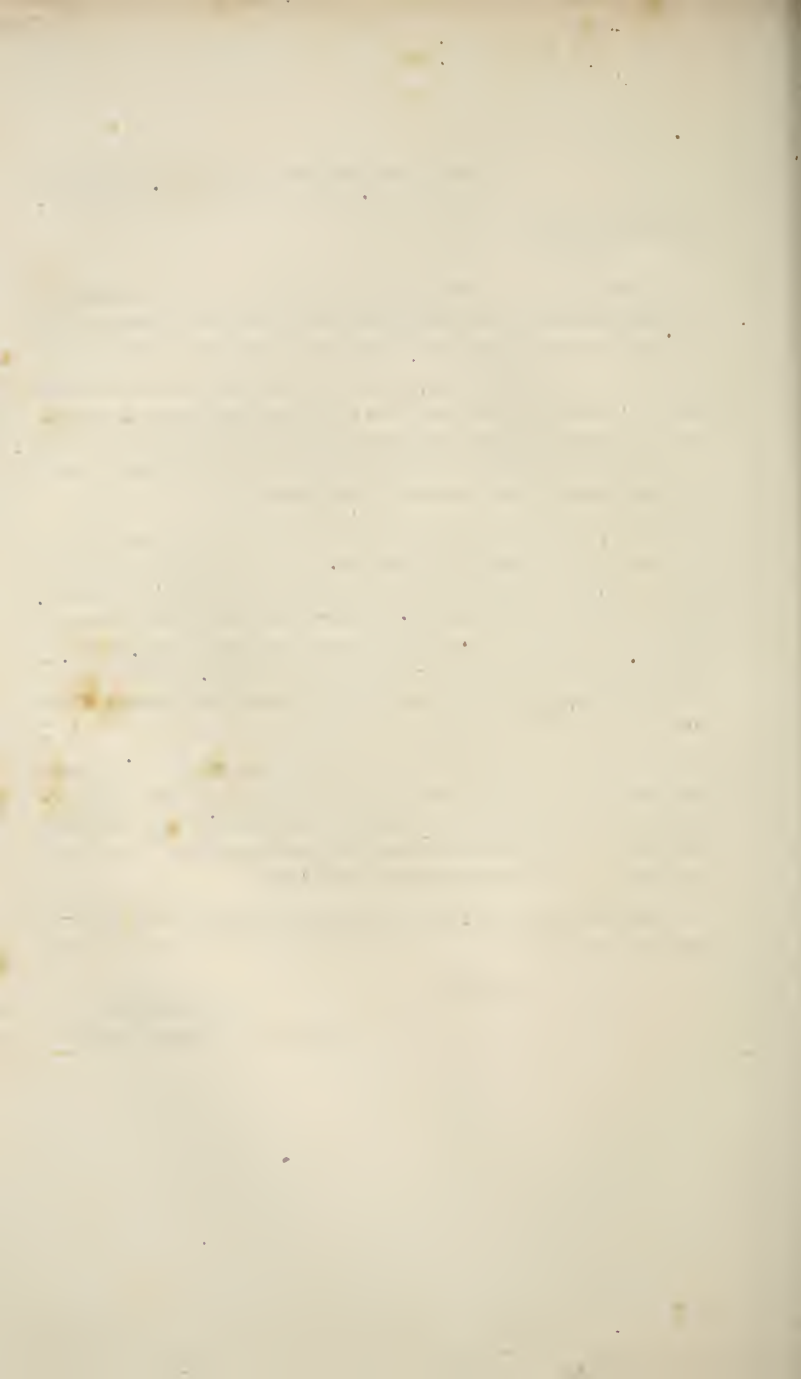
3. The better to accomplish such ends, he may require co-operation and assistance to such an extent as can be reasonably granted by the Quartermaster and Commissary Bureaux; and may apply for details from the army, of such artisans, mechanics and workmen as may be necessary to facilitate the due accomplishment of his duties.

4. He will report, through the Adjutant and Inspector General, to the Secretary of War.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 99. }

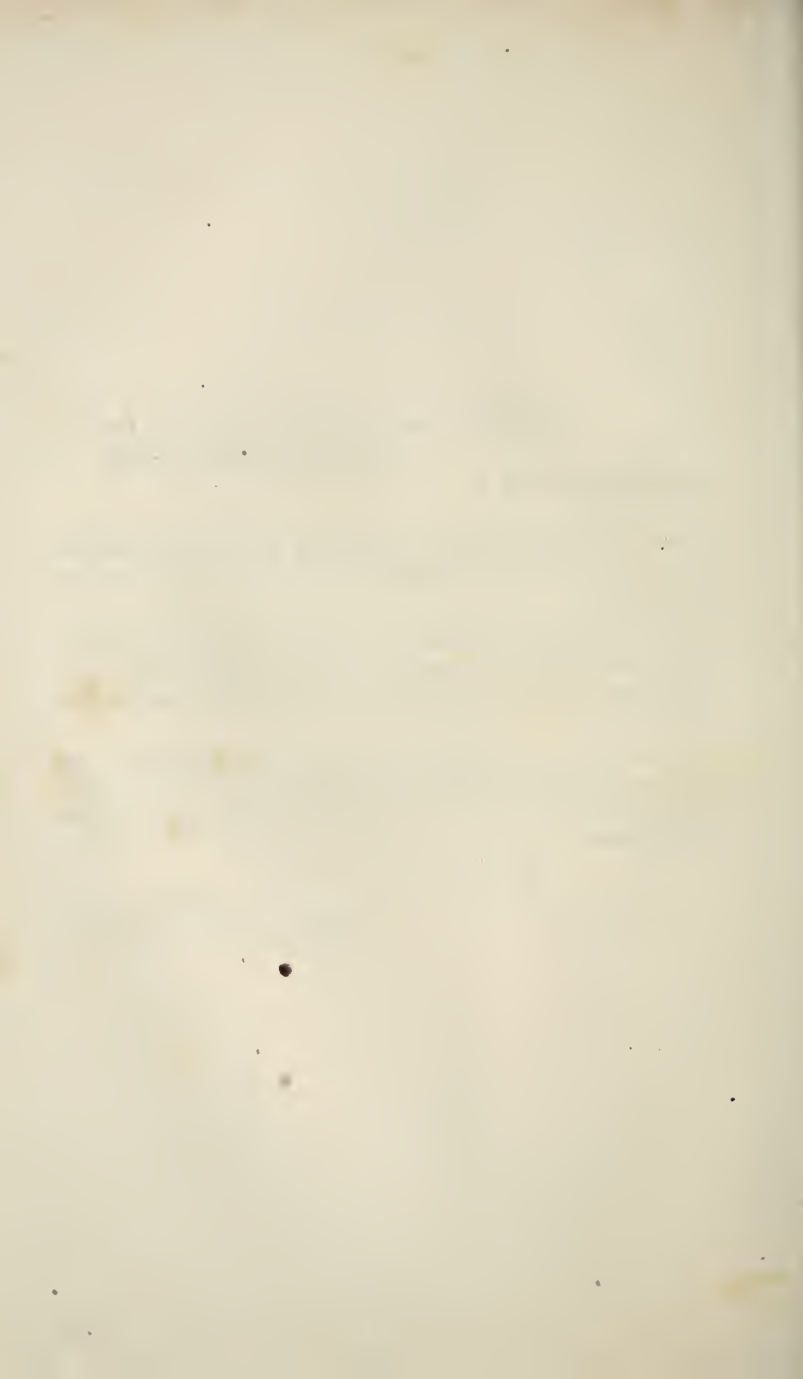
The Superintendent of the Nitre and Mining Bureau is authorized and directed to press the home production of nitre from plantation and domestic sources.

Where indispensable, the labor of conscripts is authorized in interior districts, and details will continue to be made as at present; but officers and agents of the bureau will exercise especial caution to use this labor as a last resort.

Resignations in the nitre and mining corps must be placed upon the same footing with resignations in the line in front of the enemy. Faithfully executed, this service is second to no other engaged in the public defence.

By order

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 100. }

I. The following Act, and Regulations in reference thereto, are published for the information of all concerned :

An Act to repeal the law authorizing Commutation for Soldiers' Clothing, and to require Clothing to be furnished by the Secretary of War in kind.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the existing law as provides commutation for clothing to the soldiers in the service of the Confederacy, be, and the same is hereby repealed ; and, hereafter, the Secretary of War shall provide in kind to the soldiers respectively, the uniform clothing prescribed by the Regulations of the Army of the Confederate States. And should any balance of clothing be due to the soldier at the end of the year, the money value of such balance shall be paid to such soldier, according to the value of such clothing, fixed and announced by order of the War Department. [Approved Oct'r 8th, 1862.]

II. In accordance with the above Act of Congress, no payment of commutation for clothing will be made for a period extending beyond October 8th, 1862. When payment of said allowance has been made prior to the promulgation of this Order, for a term which will not expire until after the date of this Act, issues of clothing in kind will be made, to commence at the end of such period. Where it has not been so paid, clothing will be furnished from the 8th October 1862.

III. A soldier is allowed the uniform clothing stated in the following table, or articles thereof of equal value. When a balance is due him at the end of the year, he will be allowed the money value thereof, as herein set forth ; to be paid him upon the muster and pay roll of his company. When he shall have drawn clothing in excess of the amount allowed, it will be charged against him upon the muster and pay roll of his company. If discharged before the expiration of the year, and he shall not have been furnished with clothing in kind, or paid commutation thereof, for the period of service rendered since the 8th October 1862, he will be entitled to receive the money value of the clothing allowed, in proportion to such period of service.

CLOTHING.	FOR THREE YEARS.			Price of each article.
	1st.	2d.	3d.	
Cap, complete, - - - - -	2	1	1	\$ 2 00
Cover, - - - - -	1	1	1	38
Jacket, - - - - -	2	1	1	12 00
Trowsers, - - - - -	3	2	2	9 00
Shirt, - - - - -	3	3	3	3 00
Drawers, - - - - -	3	2	2	3 00
Shoes, pairs, - - - - -	4	4	4	6 00
Socks, pairs, - - - - -	4	4	4	1 00
Leather stock, - - - - -	1	-	-	25
Great coat, - - - - -	1	-	-	25 00
Stable frock (for mounted men), - - - - -	1	-	-	2 00
Fatigue overall (for engineers and ordnance), - - - - -	1	1	1	3 00
Blanket, - - - - -	1	-	1	7 50

IV. When clothing is needed for issue to the men, the Company Commander will procure it from the Quartermaster, on requisition, approved by the commanding officer.

V. Ordinarily, the Company Commander will procure and issue clothing to his men twice a year. At other times, in special cases, such articles as the soldier may need will be issued to him.

VI. Officers receiving clothing will render quarterly returns to the Quartermaster General.

VII. Commanders of Companies will take the receipts of their men for the clothing issued to them, on a receipt roll, witnessed by an officer, or, in the absence of an officer, by a non-commissioned officer; the witness to be witness to the fact of the issue and the acknowledgment and signature of the soldier. The several issues to a soldier to be entered separately on the roll, and all vacant spaces on the roll to be filled with a cipher. The roll is the voucher for the issue to the quarterly return of the Company Commander. Extra issues will be so noted on the roll.

VIII. Each soldier's clothing account is kept by the Company Commander in a company book. This account sets out only the money value of the clothing which he received at each issue, for which his receipt is entered in the book, and witnessed as in the preceding paragraph.

IX. When a soldier is transferred or detached, the amount due to or by him for clothing, will be stated on his descriptive list.

X. When a soldier is discharged, the amount due to or by him for

clothing, will be stated on the duplicate certificates given for the settlement of his accounts.

XI. Deserters' clothing will be turned into store. The invoice of it, and the Quartermaster's receipt for it, will state its condition, and the name of the deserter.

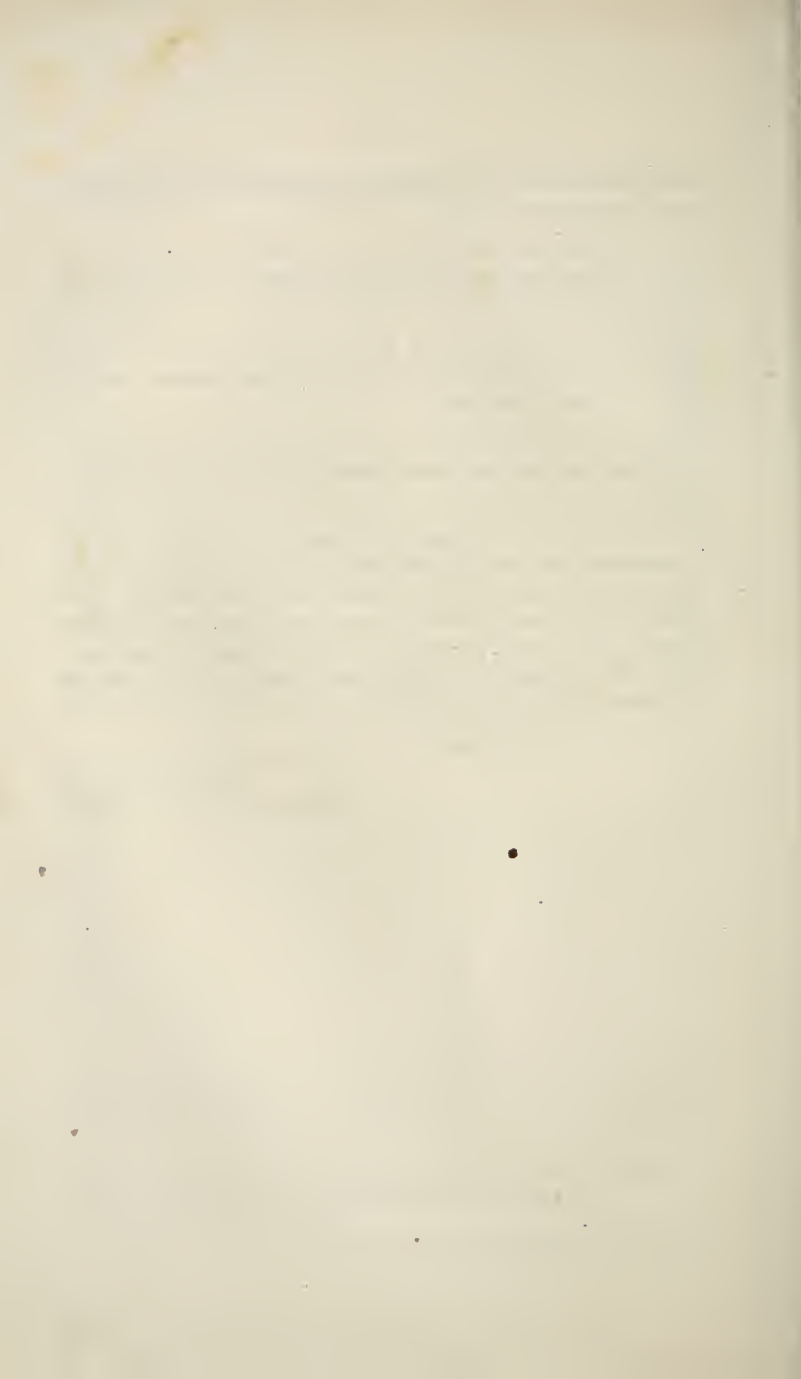
XII. The inspection report on damaged clothing shall set out, with the amount of damage of each article, a list of such articles as are fit for issue, at a reduced price stated.

XIII. Commanding Officers may order necessary issues of clothing to prisoners and convicts, taking deserters' or other damaged clothing, when there is such in store.

XIV. In all cases of deficiency, or damage of any article of clothing or camp or garrison equipage, the officer accountable for the property is required by law to show by one or more depositions setting forth the circumstances of the case, that the deficiency was by unavoidable accident or loss in actual service, without any fault on his part, and in case of damage, that due care and attention were exerted on his part, and that the damage did not result from neglect.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 101. }

I. Clause 1, paragraph VI, General Orders, No. 82, current series, is so amended as to provide, that one of the three surgeons for each congressional district shall be a medical officer of the army, and that the two others (to be recommended by the Commandant of Conscripts to the Adjutant and Inspector General) shall be selected from congressional districts different from that in which they are to examine conscripts.

II. As in the case of "barrels and sacks," officers of the subsistence department receiving beeves, will deliver to the Commissaries from whom they draw supplies, a like number of hides. The issuing Commissary will transfer them to the Quartermaster charged with their collection.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 10, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 102. }

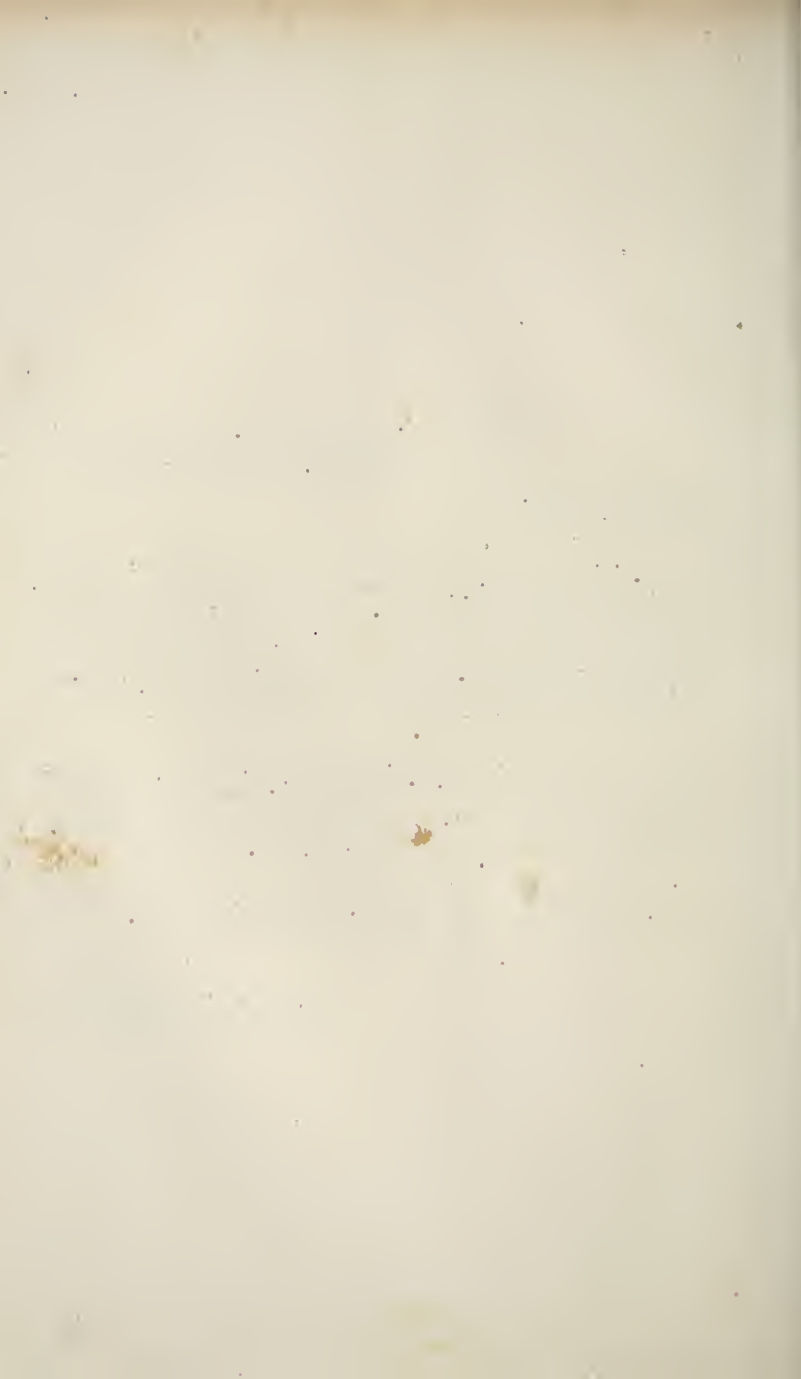
The sentence of dismissal pronounced in Special Orders, No. 4, Head Quarters of the Department of Mississippi, Sept. 4, 1862, against 2d Lieutenant W. W. DUNLOP, C. S. A., and approved by Gen. BRAGG, is, by direction of the President, commuted, so as to require of Lieutenant DUNLOP a written apology to his Commanding General for the disrespect exhibited in the disobedience of orders complained of, and the language employed by him on that occasion.

The President is thus lenient towards Lieut. DUNLOP, in consideration of his youth and inexperience, and the pledges which he has given of amendment: but the conduct of this officer must be remarked on as both unbecoming in itself, and calculated to degrade his profession.

Upon making the required apology, Lieutenant DUNLOP will be restored to the service, and will report for duty to Gen. BRAGG.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 12, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 103. }

I. At a Court of Enquiry, convened at Camp French, near Petersburg, Virginia, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 31, Pettigrew's Brigade, Oct. 2, 1862, and by authority of the Act of April 21, 1862, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant CALVIN DICKERSON, Company B, 26th North Carolina Volunteers, P. A. C. S., on the charge of "drunkenness," whilst in the march from Black Creek to Petersburg.

II. The Court having found the accused guilty, as charged, and the proceedings and findings in the case having been submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him laid before the President, he approves the findings of the Court, and directs that the said Lieutenant Calvin Dickerson, Company B, 26th North Carolina Volunteers, P. A. C. S., be therefore dismissed the service. Lieutenant Dickerson accordingly ceases to be an officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States from this date.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, December 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 104. }

I. Encampments of troops near towns and villages must be avoided, where it is not indispensable. Whenever it is so, a sufficient force for guards and outposts must be selected from the best disciplined troops, and assigned as a garrison, &c.; and officers and men will not be permitted to enter the town or village, except on written permission of the commanding officer.

II. Arms must not be carried from the camp, nor will mounted men in camps be permitted to ride their horses, except upon duty.

III. Private property is invariably to be respected, and must not be taken or used, except when indispensable for the public service, and then only by orders of competent authority, and in the manner pointed out in the Army Regulations and orders of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments.

IV. The reckless destruction of fencing, wood and other property of the citizens, which has occurred in so many instances, cannot be too strongly condemned. Commanders of troops of whatever grade should, by the exercise of diligence and strict discipline, endeavor to prevent such results, entailing, as they will, poverty upon individuals, and useless expense on the government. Fencing ought not to be disturbed where it can possibly be avoided; and when wood is necessary for the public use, that which is least valuable must be selected, with as little waste as practicable.

V. A careful observance of these orders is enjoined on the army, as of the first importance to the public interests. All violations of them are directed to be reported to the proper authority, for such punishment as may be requisite.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 105. }

I. Some confusion having occurred in the payment of troops in hospital, as authorized in paragraph III, General Orders, No. 65, modified by paragraph I, General Orders, No. 67, and by paragraph II, General Orders, No. 68, it is hereby directed that the Orders above referred to be so limited as to embrace only the monthly pay of the soldier mustered on the hospital rolls; and all Quartermasters making payments to troops referred to in said Orders, are required regularly to forward, through the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, to the company commanders of such troops (to be noted on the company rolls), an accurate list of the persons and amounts so paid, and the particular time for which such payments have been made.

II. No transportation tickets will be issued except when the applicant presents conclusive evidence that he has proper authority for his absence from his command, and is entitled to transportation. A register will be kept in the Transportation Office, upon which the name of the applicant for transportation, and the authority upon which transportation is given, will be recorded in every case. Every precaution will be taken against imposition and fraud; and whenever such fraud or imposition is detected, it will be immediately reported to the proper authorities.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY
1911

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 15, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 106. }

I. A Court of Enquiry having been convened November 14th, 1862, at Richmond, Virginia, by direction of the President, and under Special Orders, No. 265, par. 35, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, "to report upon the charge of fraud and peculation against an officer in the Bureau of the Commissary General, which appeared in an editorial of the *Richmond Examiner* of October 20, 1862, entitled '*The Commissary Department: how purchases are made;*'" and having made the required examination and report, the result is, by direction of the President, published for the information of all concerned.

FINDING OF THE COURT.

II. The Court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the following facts proved:

1. That by the revenue laws of the State of Virginia, a license is required to be taken out by cattle dealers; and every person who buys to sell again, must either take out such license himself, or employ the services of a cattle dealer, who is, of course, entitled to the customary compensation for his services.

2. That the cattle in this case were consigned for sale to Mr. *John G. Moffitt*, a licensed cattle dealer in the city of Richmond.

3. That Mr. *John G. Moffitt* was in the employment of the Commissary Department, to make purchases for its use, at a regular stated salary.

4. That the sale was made to the Commissary Department, through Mr. *John G. Moffitt*, the parties being fully apprised of his relation to the department in the transaction of the 29th July 1862.

5. That before the sale, and while the cattle were still in the hands of the owners, Mr. *Jonathan H. Haymond* was informed by Mr. *Moffitt*, in answer to a suggestion made by him, that the usual commission of one dollar per head, and one per centum on the amount of sale, would be deducted from the gross price of the cattle, and would be retained by the government for its own benefit.

6. That on the 30th July 1862, the parties met at the office of the Commissary General in this city, to make the settlement and receive their money—when the settlement was made, showing the number of cattle

and the gross amount of purchase money, from which the commissions, amounting to one hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$190 39), were deducted as a credit to the government, and the net balance, amounting to nine thousand six hundred and forty-nine dollars and one cent (\$9,649 01), was paid to the owners; for which amount, and that only, a receipt was taken.

7. That the commission of one hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$190 39) enured to the benefit of the government, and not to that of any of its employees.

8. That all of the parties interested in the cattle were entirely satisfied with the propriety of the deduction, and yielded a cheerful acquiescence thereto, except Mr. Haymond, who did not attend at the time of settlement, or make known his objection to any one in the Commissary Department, until on the Saturday preceding the 20th October 1862, he applied to the Commissary General, when not being satisfied with the result of his interview, he complained to the associate editor of the Richmond Examiner.

9. That there is no fact or circumstance disclosed or suggested, tending to show any fraud or peculation committed or attempted, but on the contrary, that great and exemplary zeal and devotion to the public service were evinced by all the officers and employees of the Commissary Department.

III. The Court having accomplished the business before it, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Richmond, December 17, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 107.

I. Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 72, current series, is modified as follows:

Medical officers, referred to in said Order, will not hereafter issue certificates for furloughs, except when the health of the soldier requires his removal, or a change of climate; and in all such cases, this fact must be distinctly stated in the Surgeon's certificate.

II. Whenever, in the opinion of the Commanding Officer of a military department, the object of the first paragraph of General Orders, No. 72, has been for the time being accomplished, by sufficiently reducing the number in hospital, he may suspend the sessions of the medical boards, until the condition of the sick and wounded renders it expedient to re-assemble said boards.

III. Officers charged with the duty of enrolling conscripts, are hereby instructed that the resignation of officers does not, of itself, exempt the party resigning from the provisions of the conscript law. All such persons are subject to enrollment and examination, in common with other parties of conscript age.

IV. Lieutenant Colonel SMITH STANSBURY is hereby detailed for the same duty as that assigned in paragraph III, General Orders, No. 80, current series, to Lieutenant Colonel W. LEROY BROWN, and he will proceed immediately to Charleston, South Carolina, and to Mobile, Alabama, for the purpose of examining candidates for appointments as artillery officers for ordnance duty, under the act of congress, approved September 16, 1862.

The *Generals commanding* at those points will, on his application, associate with him any two artillery officers performing ordnance duties. he may select, who, together with himself, will constitute an EXAMINING BOARD.

Due notice will be given through the local papers of the time at which examinations will be held.

Applications for permission to be examined will be made, as per General Orders, No. 80, to the General commanding.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.



ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 18, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 108. }

I. At a Court of Enquiry, convened at Staunton, Va., December 3d, 1862, by virtue of Special Orders, No. 278, paragraph XIX, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, to examine and report upon certain charges and imputations against Col. M. G. HARMAN, 52d Virginia Volunteers, respecting his conduct whilst acting as quartermaster at Staunton, Virginia, and also as enrolling officer at the same place, the following report and finding of facts were duly made, and are now published for the information of all concerned:

II.—REPORT AND FINDING OF THE COURT.

The Court, * * * having considered the evidence adduced, respectfully report, that immediately after its organization, the Recorder addressed a note to the Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, requesting an interview, for the purpose of obtaining specific information upon the subject of its enquiry. The interview was declined, but the desired information was set forth in a letter from that gentleman, which was in part adopted by the Court as the basis of its investigation. This communication, to which special reference is here made, appears in the records, beginning at page 3.

The Court declined to receive any testimony upon points not affecting Col. HARMAN, as quartermaster and enrolling officer at Staunton, although evidence was tendered by him to overthrow every imputation brought to the knowledge of the Court. It will be perceived, upon inspecting the record, that several of these alleged improprieties refer to a period when Col. HARMAN was not in the service of the Confederate States, and were not, therefore, questions within the jurisdiction of the Court.

In the 4th specification of rumors contained in Mr. Stuart's letter to the Court, it is asserted that Colonel HARMAN sold hay, pasturage, corn and wood to the government, and employed government teams in hauling the wood and hay, contrary to the 903d Regulation. The proof, however, shows that these articles were purchased by Captain Peyton, a quartermaster at Staunton, at lower rates than could be had elsewhere. It was also proven that a few loads of wood were hauled by the government

teams, at the instance of Captain Peyton, to relieve the immediate wants of the government, and without the knowledge or consent of Colonel HARMAN. These facts do not, in the judgment of the Court, constitute a violation of the Regulation above cited; but whatever construction may prevail upon this point, the Court is satisfied that the transaction was without fraud, to the interest of the government, and unworthy of further consideration.

The Court was unable to procure the least evidence in support of any other charge than the one just disposed of, although every person, mentioned by Mr. Stuart as likely to possess information, was examined, except when the person disclaimed such knowledge after appearing before the Court in obedience to its summons.

The record will also show that diligent but fruitless efforts were made to obtain information from other sources than those suggested by Mr. Stuart; and it is but just to state that every facility that the defence could render, to help forward the investigation, was promptly and cheerfully accorded.

In the opinion of the Court, Col. HARMAN has discharged the responsible duties devolved upon him, with a zeal, fidelity and intelligence rarely observed. His official conduct in those departments of the service, respecting which it has been the duty of the Court to investigate, furnishes an example worthy of all imitation, alike creditable to himself, and advantageous to the government.

III. The above named Court of Enquiry, in the case of Col. M. G. HARMAN, 52d Virginia Volunteers, is hereby dissolved.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 109. }

I. The following appointments under the act of October 9, 1862, providing for the appointment of military courts to attend the army, have been made by the President, and are announced for the information of all concerned :

1. *Lieutenant General James Longstreet's Corps.*

Charles L. Scott, Alabama, Presiding Judge.
Albert P. Hill, Mississippi.
L. W. Spratt, South Carolina.
Charles M. Blackford, Virginia, Judge Advocate.

2. *Lieutenant General T. J. Jackson's Corps.*

Richard H. Lee, Virginia, Presiding Judge.
James Jackson, Georgia.
David H. Carter, North Carolina.
Daniel A. Wilson, Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

3. *General G. T. Beauregard's Corps.*

D. F. Jamison, South Carolina, Presiding Judge.
L. M. Lamar, Georgia.
Capt. W. C. Bird (1st Florida Volunteers), Florida.
A. H. Boykin, South Carolina, Judge Advocate.

4. *Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk's Corps.*

Andrew Ewing, Tennessee, Presiding Judge.
Edw'd S. Worthington, Kentucky.
J. A. P. Campbell, Mississippi.
Thomas W. Brown, Tennessee, Judge Advocate.

5. *Lieutenant General E. K. Smith's Corps.*

Thomas Rufin, North Carolina, Presiding Judge.
James Neil, Tennessee.
Charles B. Thomas, Kentucky.
Shelby Williams, Tennessee, Judge Advocate.

~~Yeoman~~ 6. *Lieutenant General T. H. Holmes' Corps.*

~~John~~ Polk, Missouri, Presiding Judge.

George C. Watkins, Arkansas.

Major W. P. Townsend (4th Texas Volunteers), Texas.

Lionel L. Levy, Louisiana, Judge Advocate.

7. *Major General John H. Forney's Corps.*

Thomas J. Judge, Alabama, Presiding Judge.

S. W. Fisk, Louisiana.

Samuel J. Douglass, Florida.

J. Little Smith, Judge Advocate.

8. *Major General Sam'l Jones' Corps.*

Col. P. T. Moore, Virginia, Presiding Judge.

W. H. Norris, Maryland.

Col. A. T. M. Rust, Virginia.

Septimus T. Wall, Kentucky, Judge Advocate.

9. *Major General G. W. Smith's Corps.*

Wm. B. Rodman, North Carolina, Presiding Judge.

John M. Patton, Virginia.

Bradly T. Johnson, Maryland.

W. P. Johnson, Georgia, Judge Advocate.

II. The above named members of the courts referred to, will report without delay to the *commanding officers* of the respective army corps to which they have been assigned, to whom the letters of appointment will be forwarded, except in those cases where they have been delivered to the parties, or may be called for at this office at an early day.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.,
Richmond, December 22, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS. }
No. 110. }

I. The attention of the Army is called to General Orders, No. 52, from this office, requiring commanding officers to report the facts and circumstances of "extraordinary valor and skill" displayed by officers and soldiers, which may entitle them to recommendation to the President for promotion to vacancies in their companies, as provided by the act of April 21, 1862; and due observance of said order is enjoined on all concerned.

II. The 52d Article of War directs, that "any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post or guard, which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or who shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage—every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a General Court Martial."

The enforcement of the foregoing article is enjoined on all officers and non-commissioned officers of the army; and in order the better to carry its provisions into effect, it is hereby made the duty of all company commanders to see that the company roll is regularly called before and after each battle; and to arrest, and whenever proper, report for trial by Court Martial, all absentees who are without the requisite excuse.

The number of the confederate army who bring disgrace upon it by a violation of the article above quoted, is happily small; and it is therefore the more incumbent that their disreputable conduct should be exposed and punished, and the fair name of the large number who respect its honor and character, be thus publicly vindicated.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 111. }

I. The following Proclamation of the President is published for the information and guidance of all concerned therein :

By the President of the Confederate States—A Proclamation.

"Whereas a communication was addressed, on the 6th day of July last (1862), by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, General in Chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this government, that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans, for having pulled down the United States flag in that city before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation, if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States:

"And whereas (no answer having been received to said letter) another letter was, on the 2d August last (1862), addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to General Halleck, renewing the enquiry in relation to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true, and was sanctioned by the government of the United States:

"And whereas an answer, dated on the 7th August last (1862), was addressed to General Lee by General H. W. Halleck, the said General in Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of 6th July, asserting that 'no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution,' and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof:

"And whereas, on the 29th November last (1862), another letter was addressed, under my instructions, by Robert Ould, confederate agent

for the exchange of prisoners, under the cartel between the two governments, to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Ludlow, agent of the United States under said cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck, of 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined :

" And whereas, by letter dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieutenant-Colonel Ludlow apprised the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of 29th of November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States :

" And whereas this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed, and no answer has been received :

" And whereas, in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer, I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of General Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city :

" And whereas the silence of the government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority, for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive, that the said government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes :

" Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging ; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes.

" And whereas the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the

forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as examples :

“Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor, with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

“The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens.

“Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses and prisons, and one, especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults.

“Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States, on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement.

“Repeated prettexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city, by fines, levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain.

“The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation, by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country.

“Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity.

“The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

“Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of every thing that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work, have, in spite of

their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

"By a recent General Order (No. 91), the entire property in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty, with orders to 'gather up and collect the personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army: to collect together all the other personal property, and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders'—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment, by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings of all ages, sexes and conditions; and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection, by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war—a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages.

"And whereas the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

"And whereas the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution:

"Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge, in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of repressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander in Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order—

"1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in

honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

"2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

"3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms, be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

"4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States, when found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

"[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 23d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed,)

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN,

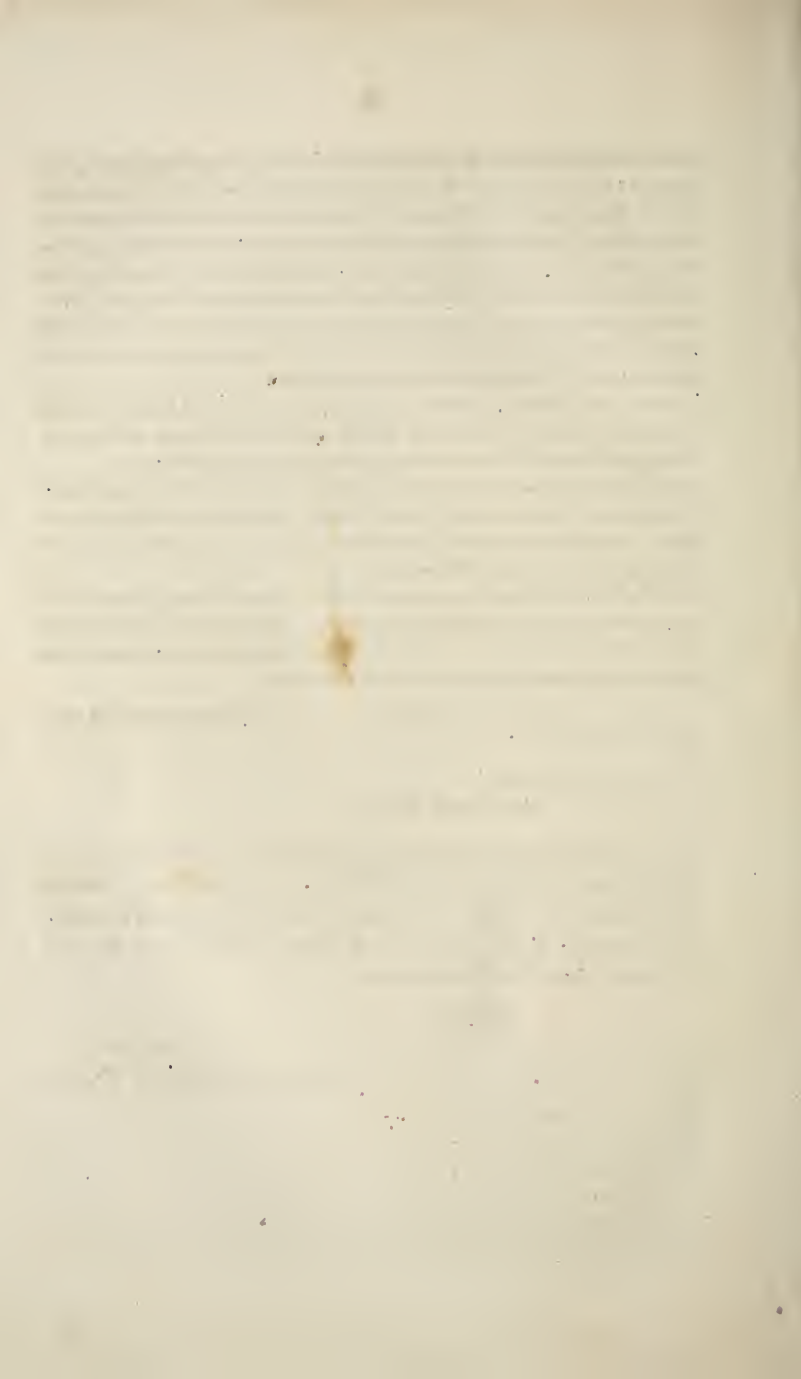
Secretary of State."

II. Officers of the army are charged with the observance and enforcement of the foregoing Orders of the President. Where the evidence is not full, or the case is, for any reason, of a doubtful character, it will be referred, through this office, for the decision of the War Department.

By order.

S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.







ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, December 30, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 112. }

I. The Bureau of Superintendent of Conscripits having been established in this city, under the direction of Brigadier General Gabriel J. Raines, all reports, returns and communications from Commanders of Camps of Instruction will hereafter be addressed to that Bureau.

II. The Ordnance Bureau will hereafter transfer to the Quartermaster's Department all ordnanee, ordnance stores and supplies for which transportation may be required, which department will be charged with, and responsible for the safe and speedy delivery of the same.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.













